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INCORPORATED

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

AUGUSTA
GEORGIA

P. J. BERCKMANS CO.
FRUITLAND NURSERIES
Augusta, Georgia.

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BOOKS

(All prices quoted are postpaid.)

THE FORCING BOOK. By L. H. Bailey. Small 12mo., cloth, 266 pp., illus., \$1.00. Full instructions are given for the construction of the forcing house and its management, with a list of vegetables suitable for forcing, their temperature and light requirements, suitable soils, etc. Especially valuable to commercial growers of winter vegetables.

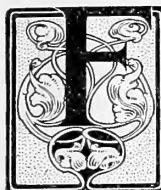
HOW TO MAKE A FLOWER GARDEN. A charming and a practical book by experts on every branch of the subject. More than 200 beautiful photographs. \$1.76.

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A treatise on the care of woodlands and the restoration of the denuded timber-lands on plains and mountains, full instructions being given for forest planting of our various kinds of soil. Illustrated. 250 pages. \$1.50.

FERNS AND HOW TO GROW THEM. By G. A. Woolson. The growing hardy ferns, both in the garden and indoors. \$1.21.

INTRODUCTION.



IFTY-ONE years ago the **FRUITLAND NURSERIES** issued its first catalogue, and began with twenty acres planted in nursery stock. This has now evolved into the largest commercial nursery in the middle South, and where a larger line of products are grown than any other similar Southern establishment.

The several branches of our Nursery are divided into departments, each of which is in charge of a competent foreman, and special care is, therefore, secured in its management.

THE FRUITLAND NURSERIES are located west of and adjoining the limits of the City of Augusta, on the Washington road (a continuation of Broad street), and 1½ miles from the terminus of the Lake View Electric Car Line.

In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the state, thus enabling us to produce trees and plants under the most favorable conditions. In addition to the above area, we have leased for a term of years a 240-acre farm 10 miles from the home tract. A large portion of this new land is now planted in nursery stock.

We have no connection whatever with any other nursery; do not employ agents, and, therefore, deal directly with our customers.

THE NURSERY DEPARTMENT is divided as follows: Roses, 15 acres; Fruit Trees, 300 acres; Grape-vines, 5 acres; Evergreen and Deciduous Trees and Shrubs, 100 acres; Small Fruits, 10 acres; Orchard and Test Grounds, 30 acres.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT now includes over 60,000 square feet of glass, 30,000 feet of which are devoted to palms alone. All modern improved appliances tending to economy in labor and healthy products have been added, and in addition to the plant-houses an area of 30,000 feet of coldframes allows us to safely carry through the winter an immense stock of plants, which in our mild climate do not require artificial heat. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this department, we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with horticultural progress and the times.

We may, therefore, claim that our stock of trees and plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the southern climate and to southern fruit-growers, together with healthy growth and large size, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT: To meet the rapidly growing demand for this class of work, this department has recently been enlarged, and additional expert engineers, draftsmen and plantsmen have been employed. We are prepared to execute large or small contracts for the improvement of private estates, parks and cemeteries. It will be a pleasure to us to answer inquiries from our clients concerning the improvement of their grounds, and what best to plant. Our charges for making surveys and plans are moderate. An experience of fifty-one years has acquainted us with Southern conditions.

OUR FOREIGN TRADE has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, Africa, the East Indies, Brazil, the Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and North and South America.

PRICES: It is not our object to grow or offer cheap stock, such as is so often palmed off on the public. Within the past few years the cost of production has increased materially, until in many cases it has fully doubled. The market price of stock in many instances is equalled by the cost of production, owing to the rapid advance in the price of labor and materials; therefore, when quality of products is considered, our prices will be found as low as those of any first-class nursery.

CATALOG will be mailed free on application. **Descriptive Catalog** of Fruit Trees, Grape-vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Palms, etc., issued in August.

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, (Incorporated),

Telegraphic and Cable Address, **BERCKMANS**, Augusta, Ga.

Drawer 1070, AUGUSTA, GA.

Suggestions to Correspondents

ALWAYS address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, Drawer 1070, Augusta, Ga., and NOT to individuals.

NOTE All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

ORDER EARLY.—as orders are filled in rotation. Do not wait until the ground is ready to plant before sending in your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS.—Always write your name plainly upon order sheet in Catalog. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., and always use the same name.

Give your postoffice, county and state, also street and postoffice box number, and the name of your nearest express office.

EXPRESS.—In all cases when possible we advise our customers to have their goods forwarded by express. Plants, trees, etc., are now taken by the leading express companies at a reduction of 20 per cent from the regular merchandise rate.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.—Give plain and explicit directions for shipping. If by freight, state route. When no directions are given we shall use our best judgment in forwarding; but in all cases shipments are at purchaser's risk after receipt is taken from the transportation company. Freight and express rates will be given on application. (No shipments made at the 3 cents per pound valuation unless we are so instructed by our customers. The 3 cents per pound valuation carries a lower rate of freight than when shipments are made without this valuation clause.)

PACKING.—We have every appliance for packing in the best possible manner. A large force of thoroughly trained men are entrusted with this labor.

A charge of 25 cents to 50 cents for packing is made on all orders under \$5.00; over this amount packing is free, except on export orders. As these require large quantities of moss and extra labor, the packing charges are from \$2.00 to \$5.00, according to size of case.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.—Cash with order or satisfactory reference before shipment; or if preferred will ship goods with Bill of Lading attached to Sight Draft, through express or bank. On all C. O. D. orders we require 25 per cent of the bill remitted before shipment.

REMITTANCES.—Remittances should be made by Postoffice or Express Money Orders, or by checks on Augusta or New York. As our banks charge exchange on checks on all points except Augusta and New York, please add $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% on private checks. We cannot be held responsible for losses when remittances are not made as directed above. Cash sent through the mails is at senders' risk. **MAKE ALL REMITTANCES PAYABLE TO P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY.**

WE GUARANTEE every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition, up to grade and first-class in every respect, when leaving our hands, but after delivering to forwarders all losses resulting from delays or exposures in transit are at risk of purchaser.

TREES AND PLANTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES.—Prices given for these on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, are billed as follows: 40 trees of a class at 100 rate, less than 40 at 10 rate, 400 at 1,000 rate.

RESERVING TREES.—When purchasers desire these to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season, they must be paid for in full at the time of ordering.

ERRORS.—We exercise the utmost care in filling orders, and always put in more than is ordered, but during the rush of the busy season an error is occasionally made, and satisfactory correction will be promptly made upon notification. Keep a copy of your order for comparison.

All claims for errors must be made within five days after receipt of goods, otherwise they will not be entertained.

CLUB ORDERS.—Special rates given on application.

RESPONSIBILITY.—We have no connection whatever with any other nursery, and our responsibility extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. We also disclaim any responsibility for failure arising from defective planting, or from subsequent faulty treatment or cultivation, and we are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure therefrom. While we exercise the greatest care to have all of our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace all trees and plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefore, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall not in any case make us liable for any sum greater than that originally received for such trees or plants that prove untrue.

SHIPPING FACILITIES.—Augusta being the terminal point of seven lines of railroads, and two lines of steamers upon the Savannah river, enables us to secure low rates of freight to all points.

SHIPPING SEASON.—This usually commences about October 15, and open ground stock can be shipped until the middle of March. Pot-grown plants can be safely sent at almost any time of the year.

INSECTS AND DISEASES.—Our nurseries are free from these. Certificate of State Entomologist is attached to every shipment.

FUMIGATION.—We fumigate our stock with hydrocyanic acid gas before shipping, as required by state law, so that assurance of freedom from insects or diseases of any kind is made doubly sure.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
1 foot	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	537	20 feet	108
3 feet	4,840	10 feet	435	25 feet	70
4 feet	2,722	12 feet	302	30 feet	48
5 feet	1,742	13 feet	222	35 feet	35
6 feet	1,210	15 feet	193	40 feet	27
7 feet	888	16 feet	170		

General Information for Planters

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a 2-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upward. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost, well decomposed, or about one pound of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manure.

SELECTION OF TREES.—For this climate, experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a 4 or 5-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily-branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree as possible.

PREPARATION OF TREES.—Before planting remove the broken roots, cut back one-year peach, apple and plum trees to a naked stem $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, leaving no side branches. Two-year-old trees should have their branches cut back to half their length, or less; the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, leaving the leader the longest. (For pruning peach trees, see Page 8.) Plant about 1 inch deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row.

TIME FOR PLANTING.—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable. Do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

AFTER-CULTURE FOR GARDENS. Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in the spring.

FOR ORCHARDS. Drill in cow-peas in May or June or keep the ground planted in cotton, vegetables or melons. Leave at least 4 feet between trees and crop. Cultivate frequently until middle of August. Do not plant corn or small-grained crops in your orchard if soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using a suitable commercial fertilizer; turn under in spring and drill in peas as above directed. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees without unpacking in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to air or light.

Injurious Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crons become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalog allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists. The following remedies are compiled from the latest recommendations of the most prominent entomologists and pathologists:

APPLES

APPLE WORM (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), or CODLING-MOTH. Spray with Paris green at the rate of 6 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later spraying than mentioned above are of no value against the first brood, when dealing with the codling-moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. A second brood of apple-worms appear from the middle to the last of June, in Georgia—later farther north—and spraying for this brood is advisable in many cases. As a general rule, spray the last week in June, and again two weeks later, with Bordeaux-Paris green mixture. Bordeaux not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling-moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris

green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

BORER (*Saperda candida*). Examine trees in spring and again in June and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and parts of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

CATERPILLAR (*Clisiocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green 8 ozs., lime 1 lb., water 50 gals.

SPRING CANKER WORM (*Paleacrita vernata*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil; or spray with 6 ounces Paris green and 1 lb. lime to 50 gallons Bordeaux or water.

WOOLLY APHIS (*Schizoneura lanigera*). For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about 3 inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 15 per cent kerosene

emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success. Tobacco dust is of more value as a preventative and fertilizer. Badly infested trees should receive kerosene treatment.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

CURCULIO (*Conotracheus nenuphar*). Spray the trees before the blossoms open, with a solution of arsenate of lead, 3 lbs.; lime, 2 lbs. to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with arsenate of lead when the blossoms have fallen; ten days later Bordeaux and arsenate of lead. If peach and plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper sulphate, 9 pounds lime and 50 gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, beginning at daylight and continuing until 8 or 9 o'clock. It will hardly pay to jar the trees at any other time. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

PEACH TREE BORER (*Sanniooides exitiosa*). The old method of worming peach trees during winter has been found ineffective, principally because the worms cause too much damage before being removed. A better method is the following:

Supposing that we start with an infested orchard, first worm the trees in the spring; this will lessen the number of worms that will reach maturity. About July 1st apply a wash to a height of 18 to 20 inches, allowing it to go well down on the roots. Immediately afterward draw up the earth to the trees forming a cone 6 to 8 inches above the level. This will force the borer-moths to deposit eggs up above the mound of earth. The wash previously applied will help to repel the moths. A second application of deterrent wash, during August, should be applied if the first wash gets thin, that is, keep the bark coated.

The following is an excellent wash for peach trees: One bushel of quick-lime, 20 pounds of sulphur, 1 gallon of coal-tar, 50 gallons of water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water in barrel, add lime, keep well stirred. When entirely slacked dilute to 50 gallons.

During the last of October remove the mound from around the trees, and thoroughly scrape and clean the bark. This will kill many young worms and probably some eggs. Now apply the wash again as it may kill many little borers that may be exposed but not actually killed by the scraping process. Worm the trees in the spring for the few worms that may escape the treatment just suggested.

SAN JOSE SCALE (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose, and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment we would recommend either lime-sulphur wash or lime-sulphur-salt wash. Experiments have shown that salt is not necessary, but is preferred

by some people. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime, sulphur and salt mixture, applying this with a brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

OTHER SCALE INSECTS, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit or other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap or kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

(Note.—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist or U. S. Entomologist at Washington, D. C.)

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

BORER (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree; and must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of tree in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

CATERPILLAR (*Catocala maestosa*). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces, lime 1 pound to 50 gallons of water.

PECAN BUD WORM (*Proteoptyrix Deludana*). Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, and repeat application 10 days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the same treatment. This will also help control the pecan case borer.

TWIG GIRDLERS (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

GRAPE-VINES

BORER (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

FLEA BEETLE (*Haltica Chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

GRAPE CURCULIO (*Coeloides inaequalis*). Paris green or arsenate of lead solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

LEAF HOPPER (*Erythroneura vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

LEAF FOLDER (*Desmia funeralis*). Kerosene emulsion or Paris green or arsenate of lead as a spray.

PHYLLOXERA. Various insecticides are recommended but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

STRAWBERRIES

BEETLE (*Haltica ignita*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Dangerous Fungous Diseases

APPLE TREE BLIGHT. May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

BLACK ROT IN GRAPES. Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

BLACK KNOT IN PLUMS. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

BROWN ROT ON PEACHES, PLUMS AND NECTARINES. Spray with Bordeaux Mixture, containing 4 pounds copper sulphate, 6 pounds lime to 50 gallons of water, before the buds swell. When fruit is well set, Bordeaux (3-9-50). Repeat this spraying at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Spraying may be continued until fruit begins to ripen. Even this reduced strength Bordeaux may burn foliage during very wet seasons. Dusting with flowers of sulphur is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used, but the sulphur should be applied every 10 to 14 days. All mummified fruit and limbs showing brown rot must be removed and burned.

PEACH AND PLUM ROSETTE. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

PEACH LEAF CURL (*Exoascus deformans*). Spray with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during late fall or at least one month before the fruit buds open; when trees are thoroughly covered only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. Recent experiments indicate that fall spraying will control leaf curl as well as early spring treatment, if trees are well-coated. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San Jose scale in the same orchard the lime, salt and sulphur wash may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying.

PEAR BLIGHT. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper solution; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture (3-9-50) and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all blighted twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on "Control of Pear Blight," which can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., or from the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga. Disinfect the pruning shears.

RUST ON RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.
Spray with copper sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAE.

ARSENATE OF LEAD can be used as a substitute for Paris green and London purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE. Copper-sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper-sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than 24 hours. Remember this.

COPPER-SULPHATE SOLUTION. Dissolve one pound of copper-sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

KERCSENE EMULSION. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of Kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

LARKIN'S SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP is a universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

LEMON OIL. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

LIME, SALT AND SULPHUR WASH. Lime, un-slaked, 25 pounds; sulphur, ground, 20 pounds; salt, 10 pounds; water to make 60 gallons. Place 8 to 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and

mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burning. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After at least one hour's constant boiling the salt should be added and the boiling continued for another half hour. Then dilute with the required amount of water, preferably hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime, salt and sulphur wash is now generally recommended for controlling San Jose scale, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

NAPHTHA SOAP AND NICOTICIDE. One ounce of soap and one-quarter ounce of Nicoticide to each gallon of water. It is advisable to have the water at 100 degrees Fahrenheit. This is an excellent spray for Red Spider.

PARIS GREEN. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces Paris green, 1 pound fresh lime to 50 gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

POWDERS. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.

PYRETHRUM 1 ounce of the "Bubach" powder, add to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

SULPHUR, 1 pound; 1 pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in 8 quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about 6 quarts; add 1 gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five of six days until the spider is eradicated.

TOBACCO, 1 pound; boiling water, 2 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

WHITE HELLEBORE, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape-vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright sunshiny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps. Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.)

GOULD'S SPRAY PUMPS

THEY ALWAYS REPRESENT THE BEST VALUE

THEY ARE MADE BY PUMP SPECIALISTS OF OVER 50
YEARS' STANDING.

WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL PRICES.



SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP

A WONDERFUL INSECT
AND BUG EXTERMINATOR

Gives best results in quickly exterminating all insect life on plants and flowers, in and out of doors. Effectively destroys squash and potato bugs, currant worms, lice, greenfly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. Unexcelled for spraying shrubs, fruit trees and vines. This popular insecticide never fails to give satisfaction. It is cheap, clean, harmless and non-injurious to the tenderest growth. You cannot afford to be without Sulpho-Tobacco Soap if you desire to be successful in plant culture. A trial will give highly gratifying results. **10-lb. cake by express \$3.**

Fruit Department

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of northern or European origin succeed equally as well as southern seedlings but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states. The season of maturity is given for the latitude of Augusta.

For orchard and long-lived trees plant only standards, grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. We have always advocated planting trees propagated on whole seedling stocks, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

Prices of trees:

	Each	10	100	1,000
Standard, 2-year old, well branched, 5 to 7 feet	\$0.20	\$1.50	\$12.00	\$100.00
Standard, 2-year, 4 ft., medium branched, or 1-year, 4 to 6 ft., single stem	.15	1.25	10.00	80.00

Distance for planting, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil.

SUMMER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals.

ASTRACHAN RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable.

COFFMAN (Summer Red, Koffman's June). Medium; round, oblong; skin greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh fine, juicy, white; quality good, flavor subacid. Early. An improvement on Red June. Tree, upright-growing.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large; oblate, conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home market Apple. Invaluable in any orchard June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high-flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks. Very productive.

Gravenstein. Large; striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or Sops of Wine. Medium; red; very juicy subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August. Very productive.

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. July and August.

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, subacid. Good grower, prolific. June 25 to July 15.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhode's Orange. Large conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals.

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

CAEOLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese). Medium green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETELEE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow with bright red cheek and crimson

stripes; flesh, yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November. Tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp; rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate, golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity, October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

HAYWOOD. A seedling of Hoover; yellow and dark crimson cheek; flesh white, subacid; good quality. Maturity October. Compact growth.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county, Georgia. Very large, orange-red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow; crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Red Bietigheimer. A German Apple which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new. Fruit large, cream-colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid and of pleasant flavor. September and October.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor, quality very good. Matures June to September.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity, October. Very showy fruit.

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals.

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate, greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkable well.

Bismark. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Has fruited with us.

Horn (N. C. Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical, here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Mangum (Carter, Gully). Medium; red striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

WINTER APPLES—Continued.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

POORHOUSE (synonyms, Winter Green and Winter Queen). Large, roundish oblate; plate yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty, but open grower.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome, medium quality. Moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

ROAR LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until

the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Resembles Prvor's Red.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous, quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

YORK IMPERIAL, or **JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER.** Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid, very good. October to January. A profitable market variety for the upper sections.

(Note—Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter).

CRAB APPLES

Siberian. These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty**, **Red** and **Transcendent**.

APRICOTS

5 to 6 feet, branched, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 for 10; \$17.50 per 100.

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July. The best varieties are as follows:

EARLY GOLDEN. (DuBois.) Fruit small, rounded oval; skin smooth, pale orange, moderately juicy and sweet; very good flavor.

MOORPARK. (Dunmore, Temple's, deNancy, etc.) Fruit large; skin orange, brownish-red on sunny side; flesh bright orange; freestone, juicy, rich and luscious flavor.

ROMAN. (Transparent, Grosse Germine, etc.) Fruit

medium sized; skin pale yellow, sometimes dotted with a few red spots; flesh dull yellow, soft, rather dry; one of the largest growing and hardest apricot trees.

ROYAL. Fruit medium, oval, dull yellow, red on sunny side; flesh pale orange, fine flavor.

ST. AMBROSE. Large, early; skin deep yellow; flesh sugary and juicy.

CHERRIES

All grafted or budded upon Mahaleb stock, which is the most desirable for this section. The Cherry is uncertain in this latitude and still more unreliable further south, but in the upper sections it succeeds well.

DUKES AND MORELLA CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
2-year, 4 to 5 feet, branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
1 and 2-year, 3 to 4 feet, branched.....	.20	1.75	15.00

MONTMORENCY, LARGE. Large; fine flavor. Prolific.

OLIVET. Large; red; subacid.

ROYAL DUKE. Dark red.

WINDSOR. Large; silver-colored. Fine late variety.

WRAGG. Dark purple; medium size; fine quality.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
2-year, 5 to 6 feet, branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50
1 and 2-year, 4 to 5 feet, whips or partly branched.....	.20	1.75	15.00

MONTMORENCY, SMALL. Small; fine flavor. Prolific.

OLIVET. Small; red; subacid.

ROYAL DUKE. Dark red.

WINDSOR. Small; silver-colored. Fine late variety.

WRAGG. Dark purple; medium size; fine quality.

FIGS

Prices:

2 years old.....

1-year-old

	Each	10	100
2 years old.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
1-year-old .....	.20	1.50	12.00

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals.

Genoa. Medium; yellow.

GREEN ISCHIA. Green, crimson pulp; prolific.

LEMON. Large; yellow; sweet.

Madeline. Small; pale yellow.

White Marseilles } Varieties recommended for drying.

White Nerii..... } Both produce large fruit.

BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA. Very large; violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA. Medium; blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.

BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.

CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.

NECTARINES

Price, one year, 4 feet and up, 25 cts. each; \$2.00 for 10.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio and brown rot and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

COOSA. Fruit large, red; flesh white; origin North Georgia.

EARLY VIOLET. White, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy and of good flavor.

ELRUGE. Red; mottled darker.

NEW WHITE. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.

VICTORIA. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

PEACHES

Prices:

	Each	10	100	1,000
1 year, 5 feet and up, extra heavy.	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	.....
1 year, 4 to 5 feet, heavy.....	.15	1.25	10.00	\$70.00
1 year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky.....	.10	1.00	8.00	60.00

Varieties for Commercial Orchard. in Capitals.

All of our Peach Trees are propagated from buds taken from the best bearing trees. We therefore know our trees to be true to name, perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect. We do not grow cheap and inferior Peach Trees.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE PEACH.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees, 18x18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise woodlice will injure them. In preparing orchard land, plow deep. If necessary, subsoil. Cow-peas drilled in 2 feet apart, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees, is the best crop to grow in a Peach orchard. Cultivate frequently, and in February or March turn under the cow-peas. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation. After the cow-peas have been turned under, all subsequent cultivation can be done with a harrow and cultivator. After the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop.

FREESTONES

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear very young.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower; very prolific; fine shipper. Ripe July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (China strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 30 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripe June 25 to July 1.

COLUMBIA (Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.). Large dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Dr. Berckmans. Large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, of the highest flavor. A seedling of the Chinese Cling but surpasses any varieties of the same parentage maturing at the same season. Middle to end July.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July. An excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

EMMA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

Everbearing. Has a long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1 to 15, and successive crops are produced until the middle of September. Fruit in all stages of development, ripe and half grown, may be seen upon the tree at the same time. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh

white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages 3½ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use and small gardens, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as during the past ten years we have gathered fruit from it in various stages of development.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John (May Beauty). Medium, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. A favorite, and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

Peen-to Free. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained, good quality. As this Peach colors a long time before maturity or full development, it is often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality. As this Peach blooms in January, it is only adapted to Florida and subtropical sections. Matures in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

SLAPPY. Clear golden yellow, with dark cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality. Is inclined to develop an imperfect side, although it is a popular market variety in some sections. Ripens early in July.

SNEED (Bowers, Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy; semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average of six to eight days before the Alexander.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT—PEACHES

9

FREESTONE PEACHES—Continued.

SUMMEROUER, or ATLANTA. Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because it ripens after all the good freestones are gone. It is, no doubt, destined to become a very valuable market variety, and large commercial orchards have been planted of this kind in north Georgia, where it originated.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity 10 to 20th of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but is perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. Ripe June 25.

WONDERFUL. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Good for late marketing.

CLINGSTONES

DEMMING'S SEPTEMBER. Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone; juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Middle of September. Superior for canning.

GENERAL LEE. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10.

Heath Late White (White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauy, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.). Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

Juno. Very large; deep yellow, mottled with orange-crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, subacid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

Oriole. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pineapple (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.). Large; oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of August.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.

PEARS

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South.

	Each	10	100
Standard, 2 years, 5 feet and up, well branched.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up, whips or partly branched, or 2 years medium.....	.25	2.00	17.50

Distance for Planting—Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the tree is surprising. If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly subacid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August and between the LeConte and the Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Hawaii (or Sandwich Island). Medium; round, Bergamont shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. Valuable for cooking and canning purposes. October to December.

LeConte, or Chinese Pear. Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or drawers its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to the end of August. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Smith's. Almost identical with LeConte, in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

SUMMER

Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, bronze cheek. Tree vigorous grower; bears young.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Flomish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Koonee. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Seckle. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek, melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning in June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.

AUTUMN AND WINTER

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Beurre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Duchess d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

N. B.—In addition to the varieties listed above, we can supply a few trees each of ten other desirable kinds.

PERSIMMONS

(JAPANESE)

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

Price of trees:	Each	10	100
2-yr., grafted, heavy, well-branched, 5 ft. and up....	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
1-yr., grafted, single-stem, 3 to 4 feet.....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the coast region. The tree is a vigorous grower, and early and prolific bearer. As it is apt to overbear, the fruit should be thinned out, leaving only a number commensurate with the size of the tree. The fruit varies in color and shape. The dark-fleshed varieties are never astringent, but the light-fleshed varieties should never be eaten until soft. The flesh also varies in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these it remains solid and quite astringent until November, but becomes soft and edible after being house-ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before eating. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of the early-ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost, the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

The list we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in English.

Among (Lemon). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches in diameter; average weight six ounces; flesh red, very sweet, and edible while still solid.

Hachiya (beehive in Japan.) (Synonyms: Costata, Imperial, Yomato, etc.) Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 inches; average weight 5 ounces; flesh deep orange red, astringent, while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house-ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, Tane-Nashi or Seedless, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and color has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red.



Hachiya Persimmon.

Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Kurokume (This may possibly be Goshiyo-hira, or Palace Persimmon). Very large, round, somewhat flattened; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late. Flesh red. Tree erect grower.

Maru. Medium size, shaped like a tomato; flesh light-colored; fine quality. Sometimes brown-fleshed specimens are produced, which are edible while hard.

Miyotan (Mazeli). Round or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half brown and half red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Okame (Mikado). Large, roundish oblate, sometimes with quarter marks; skin orange-yellow; flesh brownish red, good quality. Edible while solid.

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki). Large, oblong, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

PLUMS

Price of trees:

5 to 7 feet, extra heavy.....	.....	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet.....	.....	\$0.40	\$3.00	.....

.....
.....	.....	.25	2.00	\$17.50

CHICKASAW PLUMS

(Improved Type.)

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness. Plant trees 15 feet apart each way.

Cumberland. Large; yellow; juicy, sweet, good. Maturing August and September. Very prolific. Tree thrifty and good grower.

Wild Goose. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red, juicy sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June. A very showy and fine market fruit, prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Prunus triflora of botanists; *Prunus Japonica* of pomologists.

Abundance, or **Yellow-flesh Botan**. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

Chabot. Two to $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

Combination. An extremely handsome, large, early light crimson Plum of the best quality. One of Burbank's promising new varieties.

Doris. Medium size; sweet; good quality. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripe July 30.

Georges. Round; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of Gage flavor. July 1 to 10.

Gonzales. Very large; meaty; of a brilliant red color; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and productive.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small. Semi-cling. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Mikado. Very large; greenish yellow; nearly round. Ripe June 15.

Red Nagate, or **Red June**, or **Long Fruit**. $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with the blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or **Blood Plum**. (*Yonemomo*). Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color; well-flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; oboconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow; juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.



Wickson Plum.

QUINCES

40c each; \$3.00 for 10, except where noted.

These succeed best in strong, clay soils, in special localities and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some situations Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Angers. A productive, old variety. Fruit rather acid. 25 cents each; 2.00 for ten.

Apple, or **Orange**. Large, round. Excellent late variety. Bears abundantly.

Meech. Large; good quality. In suitable sections bears early and abundantly.

NUT-BEARING TREES
ALMONDS

Price of trees:

	Each.	10
1-year-old, budded trees, 4 to 5 feet	\$.30	\$2.50

Princess and **Sultana**. Both are prolific and soft-shell varieties, and are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe for commercial purposes. Almonds are unreliable in most of the middle sections of the South, as they bloom early, and the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. They are more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS

American. Our native variety.

	Each	10	100
Extra heavy trees, 12 to 14 feet, 5 years, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-inch caliper	\$2.00		
Extra heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, well branched	1.25	\$10.00	
Extra heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, well branched	1.00	7.50	\$50.00
Heavy trees, 4 to 6 feet, well branched	.50	4.00	30.00
3 to 4 feet, well branched	.25	2.00	

Large Spanish. Yields very large nuts; not so sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance commands a ready sale.

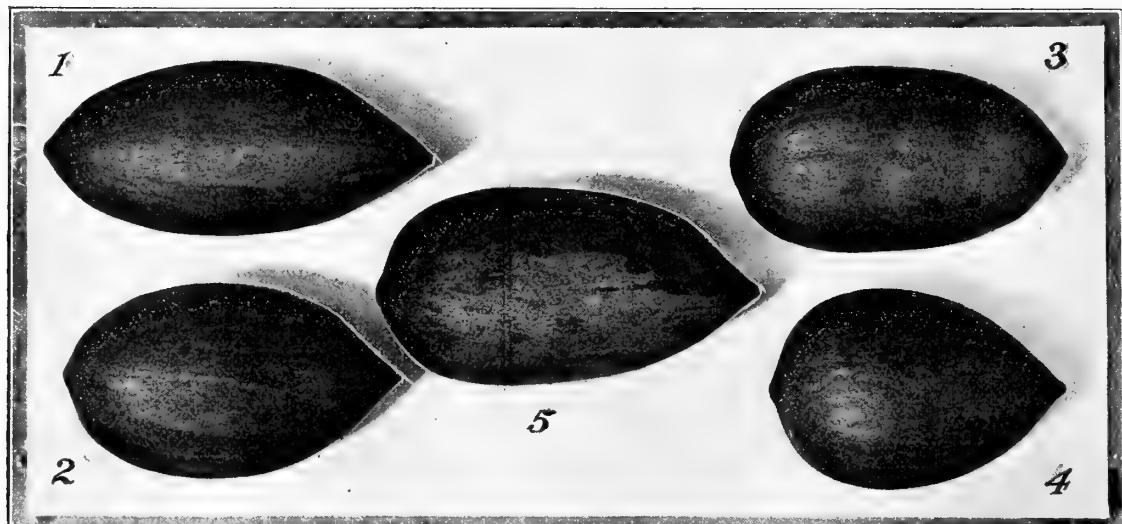
	.75	6.00
5 to 6 feet, very heavy, well-branched	.50	4.00
4 feet, well branched	.25	2.00
3 feet, partly branched		30.00
		15.00

FILBERTS

European White. Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet.

Suited to the Piedmont section.

	Each	10	100
6 years, 6 to 8 feet, very heavy bushes.	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
5 years, 5 to 6 feet, heavy branched.	.50	4.00	30.00
4 years, 3 to 4 feet, heavy, branched.	.35	3.00	20.00
3 years, 2 to 3 feet, stocky.	.25	2.00	15.00



(1) Van Deman, (2) Stuart, (3) Frotscher, (4) Bolton, (5) Jerome.

PECANS

All of our Pecans are budded on 2-year thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a beautiful stock of the following well-known varieties:

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet, very heavy.	\$1.50	\$12.50	\$100.00
3 feet, very heavy	1.25	10.00	90.00
2 feet, heavy	1.00	8.00	75.00

Frotscher's Egg Shell. Very large; nuts averaging forty-five to fifty to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Jerome. Originated in Louisiana, and is a seedling of 'Pride of the Coast,' and very superior to the parent; the tree being very healthy and a vigorous grower. Nut very large, shell about the same thickness as Pride of the Coast, good cracking quality. Nut is of excellent quality and well filled. Will run from 30 to 50 to the pound.

We have ceased offering Pecan seedlings, because their product can never be depended upon as being uniform in size or quality, their product generally proving inferior. Furthermore, budded trees will commence bearing in from three to four years, whereas seedlings may require from five to fifteen years to reach a bearing age. In planting budded trees a uniform size of nut will be secured.

The cultivation of the Pecan is not only rapidly increasing, but is also better understood. The market demands the larger grades of nuts, which are beginning to be well known for their high quality, and the only way to make Pecan growing pay is to plant budded or grafted trees of such varieties as combine large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities. When purchasing trees the reliability of the nurseryman should be known, because many inferior trees are palmed off by unreliable dealers. It is known that some varieties which are best adapted to the lower sections of the South do not always give the same results when planted in higher localities. Whilst there are scores of varieties now cultivated, a half-dozen of the best well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for commercial groves.

Pecans should be planted from 40 to 50 feet apart, and in very rich alluvial soil even 75 feet would be the proper distance. The tree is hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hardwood trees, such as oak, hickory, etc., is suitable for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy land of the rivers and creek bottoms, even if they are subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree. But, the richer the land the earlier and the larger the yield. This tree takes very kindly to heavy fertilization. The best time for transplanting is after the leaves fall in autumn, and as late as March. In transplanting, dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Cut off the lacerated ends of all roots. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Fill the hole with top soil and well-decomposed stable manure, thoroughly mixed. After the hole is half filled, pour a bucket of water about the roots. Let this soak and then fill up completely.

In transplanting large trees, it is advisable to cut the tops off to within 3 feet of the ground. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. If these are heavily fertilized, it will increase the growth of the trees. A top-dressing of stable manure or commercial fertilizer within a radius of 4 to 6 feet from the tree will be found a good investment.

The commercial value of nuts varies according to size. Nuts averaging forty to sixty to the pound sell at wholesale for from 40 to 50 cents per pound, and some unusually large sizes bring fancy prices. The small inferior seedling nuts bring from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

For a number of years we have inadvertently sent out this Pecan under the name of PRIDE OF THE COAST. This Pecan is unquestionably a very superior variety, and, when it is better known, will become one of the standard sorts.

Stuart. Nut of large size, about 2 inches long by $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

Van Deman. Nut large. About 45 to 50 to the pound. Oblong; shell quite thin; good quality.

PECANS—Continued.

Pecan trees are long-lived. The average fruiting age for budded trees, which have grown off vigorously and received proper care, is three to four years. Such trees should yield from fifteen to fifty pounds each, per year, after being planted ten years. This tree is, therefore, a source of much revenue, and it is not subject to many diseases or insect depredations. For these remedies, see Page 4.

Care of Trees When Received.—We take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from becoming dry when being dug. As soon as the tree is lifted from the ground it is immediately covered with a wet cloth and the roots well coated with clay before being forwarded. When the trees are received do not allow the roots to be exposed to the air and become dry, but keep them moist. By following these directions, the loss in transplanting will be exceedingly small and success be assured.

WALNUTS

The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate for ordinary crops are available for Walnuts. Never plant these trees in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

BLACK WALNUTS Our Native Species

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., 7 to 8 ft., very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
4 yrs., 4 to 6 ft., heavy, transplanted	.60	5.00	40.00
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., very stocky	.50	3.00	20.00
2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.	.25	1.50	—

This tree is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

ENGLISH WALNUTS

Thin-shelled, or Madeira Nut.

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., 4 to 5 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft.	.35	3.00	25.00
2 yrs., 18 to 24 in.	.25	2.00	15.00
Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality and keeps sweet a long time.			

JAPAN WALNUTS

	Each	10	100
5 yrs., extra heavy, 7 ft.	\$1.00	\$8.00	—
4 yrs., extra heavy, 5 to 6 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 in. caliper	.75	6.00	\$50.00
3 yrs., very heavy, 4 to 5 feet	.50	4.00	30.00
2 yrs., heavy, 3 to 4 ft.	.30	2.50	20.00
2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.	.25	2.00	15.00

Juglans cordiformis. Differs from the *Juglans sieboldiana* in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed and flattened. Nuts medium size, shell thinner than *Sieboldiana*, and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire; the meat is of good quality. Tree a very vigorous grower; attains a great height and has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition; perfectly hardy. We consider this the best of the Japan Walnuts. Destined to become a valuable nut for market.

Juglans sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts; wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from 12 to 20 nuts each. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not so thick as that of the black. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. The tree has an abundance of fibrous roots, and transplants readily.

Can supply Walnuts in immense quantities. Price per 1,000 will be given on application.



Japan Walnuts.

SMALL FRUITS

BLACKBERRIES

Price, strong plants, unless noted

10 plants for	\$0.50
50 plants for	1.50
100 plants for	1.50
1,000 plants for	15.00

CULTURE—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but soil must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth

of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued.

Eldorado. Very hardy and vigorous. Berries large, borne in large clusters and ripen well together. Very sweet, no core; heavy bearer. A valuable sort. 75¢ for 10; \$3.50 per 100.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. Early.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy. A very popular market sort. 75¢ for 10, \$3.50 per 100.

Wilson's Early. A fine, very large, early sort. Of excellent flavor; ripens finely. Productive, and a good market sort. Ripens end of May.

DEWBERRIES

10 strong plants for.....	\$0.50
50 strong plants for.....	1.50
100 strong plants for.....	2.00
1,000 strong plants for.....	15.00

Culture—Use short, stout stakes driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail slanting toward the stake upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wire on each side is now raised, pressing the canes inward, and caught on the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Austin's Improved. After trying this variety for several years, we pronounce it, with confidence, the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five 2-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries.

RASPBERRIES

10 strong plants for.....	\$0.50
50 strong plants for.....	1.50
100 strong plants for.....	2.00
1,000 strong plants for.....	15.00

Culture—The same as for blackberries and dewberries. These thrive best in a deep moist, well-drained soil; the lighter loams are best for the red and the heavy loams for the black-caps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. Mulching the ground is recommended.

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shaffers; very large, purplish, vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow; similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

London. Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive and stands the southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble. The more we see of this berry the better we like it.

STRAWBERRIES

Price of strong plants, tied in bunches of 25:	
100 for	\$0.50
1,000 for	4.00
Special prices for large lots.	

Culture—The Strawberry adapts itself to almost any soil which is not too wet or arid, but it will do best on a deep, rich, sandy loam. The land should be thoroughly prepared by being broken up with a two-horse turn-plow, first applying from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of well-decomposed manure to the acre; a top-dressing of hardwood ashes (40 or 50 bus.), muriate of potash (300 to 400 lbs.) or bone meal (500 lbs.) should be applied per acre during February. Avoid nitrogenous fertilizers just before the blooming period, as these will induce a strong vine at the expense of the fruit; the plant is also forced into a very sappy growth, which will make it tender and therefore susceptible to being burned out during the hot, dry summers. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the following spring, but a large crop cannot be expected until the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Set the plants in rows 1x3 feet, thus one acre will require 14,520 plants. For the South we advise matted rows in preference to stool cultivation, as the former are more resistant to prolonged droughts. After the crop is gathered keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. Remove all runners as fast as they appear; this will increase the size of the plant and also the quantity of the berries produced. We have tested hundreds of varieties of Strawberries and find few, that will give general satisfaction. Locality has a great influence upon the success of this fruit, and therefore we cannot depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils and localities.

MULCHING—After a thorough working of the soil in the early spring, a thin covering of straw or leaves can be placed around, but not over, the plants. Let this mulching remain during the fruiting period, then remove. Keep the beds well cultivated and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

SEX OF BLOSSOM—The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed staminate, but some varieties, destitute of stamens, are imperfect and are termed pistillate. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect flowering sorts; otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or staminate sort, etc. Lady Thompson is a good pollinator, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

ORDERING PLANTS—We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until the plants are well rooted, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety after October 20. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool, and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

All varieties listed below are staminate, or with perfect blossoms, except those marked (P), which are pistillate.

Leading market varieties in capitals.

EXCELSIOR. Very productive; medium to large size; dark red; globular form; fine flavor; heavy yielder. A promising variety.

LADY THOMPSON. Large; usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet; quality good; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy. The most profitable early variety for this section. Ripe April 15.

MARSHALL. Berries of regular form; dark, glossy red; fine flavor. Excellent market variety.

SAMPLE. (P.) Of large size; good quality. An enormous bearer and continues to produce fruit for a long time. A fine variety.

GRAPES (Native Varieties)

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some 20 additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra strong 1 and 2-year-old vines.

Price of assortments, our selection of varieties—

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use	.....	\$1.00
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use	.....	\$8.00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

For purchaser's selection.—Not less than 5 vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10; nor less than 40 vines of one variety will be charged at rate for 100.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15.) Large; dark red. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Amber. Pale amber, long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor. Later than the Concord. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10.

Berckmans. Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early table or market Grape. Vigorous. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red; with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10; \$6.00 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Ives. Bunches very large; berries large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berries medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich aromatic flavor. Midseason. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10.

Moore's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cents each; \$1.00 for 10; \$5.00 per 100.

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality.

Very early. Desirable market sort. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cents each; 80 cents for 10; \$4.00 per 100.

Progress. Bunch large; berries medium; blue-purple; pulp dissolving; vinous. An excellent table Grape. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better Grape. 15 cents each; \$1.25 for 10.

BULLACE, or MUSCADINE TYPE.

(*Vitis Rotundifolia, or Vulpina.*)

Price:	Each	10	100	1,000
Strong, 2-yr., transplanted vines	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

This type is purely southern and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries black and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy; very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscatel.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large; violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

BOOKS

(All prices quoted are postpaid.)

BUSH-FRUIT: A Horticultural Monograph of Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, Currants, Gooseberries and Other Shrub-like Fruits. By Prof. Fred W. Card. New ed., small 12mo., cloth, 537 pp., illus., \$1.50. The aim of this book is two-fold—to give all necessary instruction on the cultivation of the bush-fruits, and to provide a cyclopedia of reference to varieties, species, insects and diseases.

FRUIT GROWING, THE PRINCIPLES OF. By L. H. Bailey. 508 pages. \$1.25. In this volume the details of gathering, packing and marketing are very fully dealt with.

PRUNING BOOK, THE. By L. H. Bailey. Illustrated. 530 pages. \$1.50. Specific advice is given on the pruning of the various kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. Considerable space is devoted to the pruning and treating of grape-vines.

THE PRACTICAL FRUIT-GROWER. By S. T. Maynard. Illustrated, 182 pages. 50 cents.

PLANT DISEASES. By George Massee. Small 12mo., cloth, 472 pp., illus., \$1.60 net. A familiarity with the general appearance, name and varied modes of attack of the most frequent group of parasites (fungi) will enable the horticulturist or farmer to apply intelligently the preventive or remedial measures suggested. Professor Massee is also the author of the important "British Fungi" in four volumes (\$2.00 a vol.)

THE HORTICULTURISTS' RULE-BOOK: A Compendium of Useful Information for Fruit-Growers, Truck-Gardeners, Florists and Others. By L. H. Bailey. New ed., small 12mo., cloth, 312 pp., \$0.75. The verified information presented is arranged so carefully and indexed so completely that instant reference may be made to any one of the entries. The things you want to know about horticultural work, the remedy for a plant disease, the way to conquer a troublesome insect enemy—all are concisely set forth. Now in its seventh edition, the book has become a standard reference work.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

Elaeagnus edulis (longipes). Gumi Fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing shrub. We have specimen plants about 10 feet high and 15 feet spread, which have for a number of years produced enormous quantities of fruit, which ripens here early in May, and continues through a period of four weeks. Fruit about one-third inch in length, oblong; bright red and covered with minute white dots. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes a beautiful jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plants perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
Strong, field-grown plants, bearing size	\$0.75	\$6.00	.....
Strong, field-grown plants, 3 ft., very bushy	.50	4.00	\$25.00
Strong, field-grown plants, well-branched, 24 inches	.25	2.00	18.00

Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Fruit larger than *Eduulis*; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental. Pot-grown, 15 to 18 in., 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10.



Elaeagnus edulis.

ERIOBOTRYA JAPONICA

(Loquat; Japan Medlar; Biwa of the Japanese.)

Medlar. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; flowers white, in spikes, and produced in winter; fruit of the size of the Wild Goose Plum; round or oblong; bright yellow and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April. Not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here. This is well adapted to the coast belt. Pot-grown, 1-year, 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10.

Giant Medlar. Grafted plants, all pot-grown. Same as above, but fruit four times as large. 1-year, 50 cents each; \$4.00 for 10.

MULBERRIES

	Each	10	100
7 to 9 feet	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
5 to 6 feet	.20	1.50	12.00

Alba, or Moretti. This is the principal variety used in Europe for silkworm culture. Transplanted trees, well-branched.

Downing. Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states. **Hick's Everbearing.** Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Stubbs. A native variety, producing an immense quantity of very large fruit of excellent quality. Produces fruit for about two months.

OLIVE, PICHOLINE

	Each	10	100
Pot-grown plants, 15 to 18 ins. high	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50

A variety much esteemed for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands with the best for pickling. Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

POMEGRANATES

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, well-branched	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$17.50

Purple-seeded, or Spanish Ruby. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson; sweet, best quality.

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, subacid.

Turkestan. A new variety, highly recommended. Said to be the hardiest of all.

BOOKS

(All prices quoted are postpaid.)

THE SPRAYING OF PLANTS: A Succinct Account of the History, Principles and Practice of the Application of Liquids and Powders to Plants for the Purpose of Destroying Insects and Fungi. By E. G. Lodeman. Small 12mo., cloth, 399 pp., \$1.00. The only complete and historical discussion of this most important subject. Full particulars are given regarding the materials and formulae used in spraying plants for the destruction of insects which prey upon them, and for the prevention of parasitic fungi; spraying apparatus, and specific directions are given for spraying of cultivated plants, including as well a chapter on the law regarding spraying with poisons.

HOW TO MAKE A VEGETABLE GARDEN. By Edith L. Fullerton. The only adequate book on the home vegetable garden. 250 photographs by H. B. Fullerton. \$2.20.

HOW TO MAKE A FRUIT GARDEN. By S. W. Fletcher. An eminently practical work on the subject of fruits for the home. With 182 photographic illustrations by the author. \$2.20.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Special Southern Evergreen Lawn Grass.

We have prepared especially for our own use a lawn grass mixture which has given us the best results in the South. We have tried many different mixtures, but the above will stand our hot summer sun better than any we have heretofore used.

\$3.00 per bushel.

10 bushels and upward, \$2.75 per bushel, packed, F. O. B. Augusta.

No orders for less than 1 bushel received.



A VIEW AT FRUITLAND

Landscape Department



FOR over twenty-six years we have made the ornamentation of city and residential parks, cemeteries, mill villages, private estates, etc., one of the features of our business; but within the last few years the demand for this class of work has grown to such an extent that we found it necessary to add a department of landscape gardening to our business, placing in charge of this department one of the members of our firm. Recently, in view of the continued and marked increase in the demand for landscape work, we have found it necessary to employ additional expert engineers, draftsmen and plantsmen, who, acting under our personal direction, and being familiar with road making, grading, draining, laying out and planting grounds, will execute any work entrusted to us in a thoroughly satisfactory manner.

In planning the planting of trees and shrubs, if satisfactory results are desired, it is important that care be used to plant such as are adapted to the peculiar conditions of location, climate, soil, etc., which exist in each individual case. Our intimate knowledge of trees and plants, derived from a practical experience of over 51 years, enables us to select such as are best suited to these many different requirements; and we are prepared to undertake large or small contracts for landscape work, furnish plans, make surveys and to supply trees and plants in any quantity. Our charges are moderate.

We solicit correspondence from persons who are interested in beautifying their home surroundings, and from municipalities and manufacturers who contemplate the laying out of parks, villages, or the planting of shade trees along their thoroughfares.

Address,

P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY,
Drawer 1070,

Landscaping and Engineering Department.

Augusta, Ga.

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

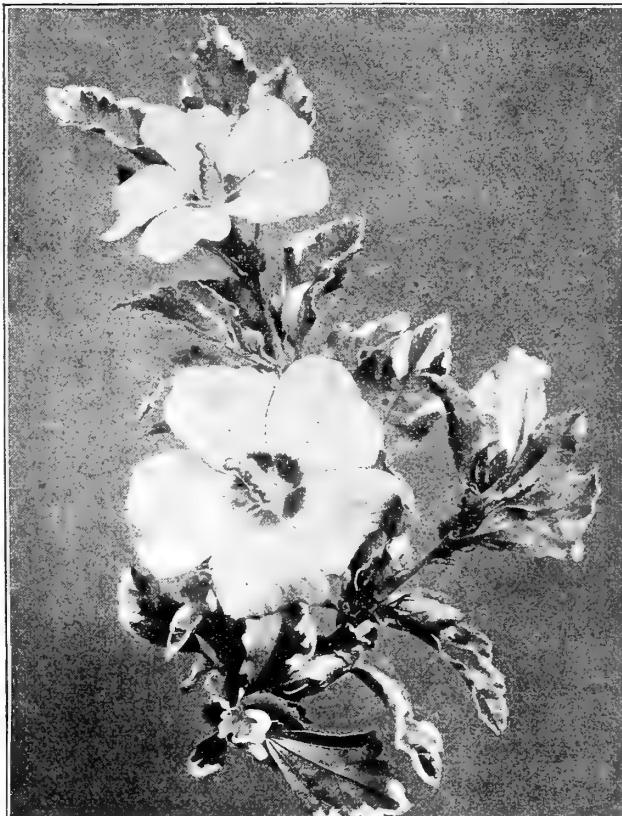
We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection, for.	\$ 1.50
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, standard size, our selection, for.....	10.00
Or 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, extra heavy, for.....	2.00
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, extra heavy for.....	15.00

To meet the increasing demand for ornamental shrubs and trees, we have again this year enlarged our area of land which is devoted entirely to ornamental stock, and are prepared to supply the most desirable shrubs for the South in quantities. Parties desiring large lots should write us for special quotations. We grow none but varieties which have been tested as to their adaptability to the South, and also very largely of the hardy varieties adapted to northern sections.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page 4 applies to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot however, too strongly impress the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring after being planted.

These few hints upon planting and pruning deciduous shrubs may aid many persons in handling these with judgment and care, and increase the vigor of their growth. Nearly all deciduous shrubs which are grown in open ground should have their tops and branches cut back one-third or one-half, as seems necessary. Cut back the most vigorous-growing sorts more than those that are of more dwarf habit. All shrubs that flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, when the crop of flowers is over. To this class belong the following:

Althaeas, Pyrus, Japonica, Dentzia, Philadelphus, Spiraea, etc. The old wood may be shortened in, in order to promote the young growth, which is to produce flowers the following year. But some varieties, like *Hydrangea paniculata*, which produce flowers upon the young wood, should be pruned during winter. Our list of varieties has been largely increased, as we test all the novelties that are offered by northern and European growers, before being satisfied as to their adaptation to the southern climate, but, in order to meet our extensive trade, we also grow very largely of many varieties adapted to northern sections. We are satisfied that the stock of shrubs now growing is the largest that can be found in the South.



Althaea Meehanii.

ALTHAEA FRUTEX (Hibiscus Syriacus) ROSE OF SHARON.

	Each	10	100
Strong grafted plants, 3 to 4 ft.....	\$0.40	\$8.00	\$20.00
Strong grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft.....	.25	2.00	15.00

These are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties are nearly all of dwarf growth, and the flowers are far superior to the old sorts. We give a list of some of the best:

Althaea amplissima. Double pink.

A. Comte de Hainault. Double white, with rosy outer petals.

A. bicolor hybrida. Double white, with red splotches.

A. double purple.

A. Jean d'Arc. Pure white, double.

A. Leopoldii. Flesh, shaded rose; large, very double.

A. paeoniflora. Rosy purple; dwarf; double.

A. pompon rouge. Double red.

A. punicea ploenus. Double lilac.

A. purpurea semi-ploena. Purple, semi-double.

A. rubra ploena. Double red.

A. totus albus. Pure white, single; very dwarf.

A. violacea atropurpurea. Double, reddish-violet.

A. violacea semi-ploena. Violet, semi-double.

A. violet claire. Violet.

ALTHAEA MEEHANII (Hibiscus Syriacus Meehanii)

NEW VARIEGATED-LEAVED ALTHAEA.

	Each	Per 10.
2 1/2 to 3 feet, bushy.....	\$1.25	\$10.00
24 to 30 inches, bushy.....	1.00	7.50
18 to 24 inches, bushy.....	.75	5.00
12 to 18 inches, branched.....	.50	4.00
6 to 12 inches, branched.....	.35	3.00

This most remarkable Althaea is unquestionably the best of the variegated-leaved class. Habit robust, compact and somewhat dwarf. Leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white, with irregular margins and green centers; the light-colored portions never sunscald or revert to the green. The flowers are single, 3 1/2 to 4 inches in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple-blottedched at the base of each of the five petals, and are produced in the greatest profusion from June 1 until autumn. This is a remarkably striking plant, and nothing finer can be found during its blooming period, or even previous to the time the flowers make their appearance, as it is excellent for massing or a single specimen. It has proven hardy as far north as other varieties of Althaeas. Plants now 25 years old in our grounds have reached the height of 8 feet, and have always been entirely free from insects or other diseases. As compared with the old

ALTHAEA MEEHANII—Continued.

variegated-leaved variety, known as *H. Buistii*, or *H. variegata*, whose double, dark wine-colored flowers never open, but remain unsightly, the Meehanii is immensely superior.

This variety was received by us 25 years ago in an invoice of deciduous shrubs and merely labeled "Variegata," but it proved entirely distinct from what was known under that name. Its merits soon became so transcendent that after submitting the leaves and flowers for identification to our esteemed friend, the late Thomas Meehan, who was unable to trace the variety's origin, we dedicated it to him.

We do not hesitate to offer this variety to our patrons, as it has already become very popular wherever known, and is destined to become one of the best variegated deciduous shrubs ever introduced.

AZALEA

Azalea calendulacea. (A. *Lutea*) GREAT FLAME AZALEA. A native species, growing naturally from New York to Alabama. Very showy the later part of April, when the plants are covered with a profusion of blooms. Several shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson. It is unquestionably one of the most brilliant early spring-flowering shrubs. Perfectly hardy.

	Each.	Per 10.
Clumps, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Clumps, 18 to 24 inches.....	.75	6.00
Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 18 ins.	.50	4.00

A. mollis. JAPANESE AZALEA. Hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before *A. Calendulacea*. The colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground, where early flowers are desired, and for forcing under glass.

	Each.	Per 10.
Grafted plants, in distinct colors, with buds 15 to 18 inches.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
Seedling plants, in mixtures, with buds.....	.75	6.00

A. pontica. HARDY GHENT AZALEA. A beautiful species, growing 3 to 4 feet high. Flowers yellow, orange and red, with delightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation.

	Each.	Per 10.
Fine bushy plants, 20 to 24 inches..	\$1.00	\$8.00
Fine bushy plants, 15 to 18 inches..	.75	6.50

BERBERIS (Barberry)

	Each.	10	100
Heavy, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.35	\$2.50	\$20.00
Well-branched, 18 to 24 inches.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Berberis purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED BARBERRY. A beautiful shrub with purple foliage, very effective and striking when planted in groups, or massed with plants of green foliage.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A dwarf and graceful shrub from Japan. Leaves small, bright green, changing in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, scarlet and crimson; berries red, produced in great profusion and lasting throughout the winter. Makes a beautiful hedge.

CALlicarpa (French Mulberry)

	Each.	Per 10.
3 to 4 feet, heavy, well-branched.....	\$.35	\$3.00
2 to 3 feet, well-branched.....	.25	2.00

Callicarpa Americana. FRENCH MULBERRY. With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

C. Americana alba. Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant. Our own introduction.

CALYCANthus (Sweet Shrub)

	Each.	10	100
18 to 24 inches, well-branched.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Calycanthus praecox. (Chimonanthus Fragrans). ORIENTAL SWEET SHRUB. A beautiful Japanese shrub, producing a great abundance of exquisitely fragrant yellow flowers early in January and lasting about four weeks.

CHILOPSIS (Flowering Willow)

	Each.	10	100
4 years, extra heavy, 7 to 10 feet..	\$.75	\$6.00	.....
3 years, very heavy .....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
2 years, heavy .....	.25	2.00	17.50

Chilopsis linearis. A tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas. Leaves linear; flowers lilac; very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

C. linearis alba. Similar to above, but with white flower, and of more dwarf and compact growth. A fine plant.

CHIONANTHUS (White Fringe)

	Each.	Per 10.
Price	\$.25	\$2.00

Chionanthus Virginica. WHITE FRINGE. A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like; fragrant; flowers in early April.



Citrus Trifoliata.

CITRUS (Hardy Orange)

	Each.	Per 10.
Bushy plants, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25	\$1.50

Citrus trifoliata (Hardy Orange.) A hardy variety of Orange. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny: foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance. Flowers appear in great profusion early in March, and a second and third crop are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes it a showy garden feature. A grand hedge plant. (See Hedge Plants.)

CLERODENDRON

Clerodendron fragrans. A low-growing shrub. Flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter; blooms from July until frost. Pot-grown, 25c each; \$2.00 for 10.

CORCHORUS (Globe Flower)

Corchorus Japonicus flore pleno (Kerria Japonica). GLOBE FLOWER; JAPANESE ROSE—This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10.

CYDONIA (Pyrus Japonica)

Cydonia Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE, or FIRE BUSH. The flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades. These are about the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers frequently appearing by the first of January, and some plants continue in bloom for three months. Some varieties are of straggling growth and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium-sized fruit which makes good jelly.

C. Japonica. (Seedlings.)

	Each	10	100
3 1/2 to 4 ft., heavy, well-branched	\$.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 to 3 feet, well-branched	.25	2.00	10.00

C. Japonica. (Named Colors) White, pink and red.

	Each.	Per 10
2 years, bushy	\$.50	\$3.00

DEUTZIA.

	Each.	Per 10
3-year plants	\$.50	\$3.00
2-year plants	.25	2.00

Deutzia crenata floraploena albo. Flowers pure white, double; produced in great abundance in early spring. A tall growing variety.

D. gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

D. Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion, on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit; blooms early in April. A desirable acquisition.

D. Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles and blooms early. Tall grower; one of the best.

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

	Each	10	100
Strong, field-grown, bearing size	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
Extra heavy plants, 3 feet, very bushy	.50	4.00	30.00
Strong, field-grown plants, 24 in.	.25	2.00	18.00

Elaeagnus edulis (Elaeagnus Longipes). JAPAN OLEASTER. A beautiful ornamental plant, destined to become very popular as soon as better known. Produces edible fruit. For full description see page 16.

EXOCHORDA (Pearl Bush)

	Each	10	100
3 1/2 to 4 feet, extra heavy	\$.50	\$4.00	\$25.00
2 to 3 feet, bushy	.35	2.50	15.00
18 to 24 inches, well-branched	.25	2.00	12.00

Exochorda grandiflora (Spiraea Grandiflora). PEARL BUSH. A large shrub 8 to 10 feet high. A native of north China. Leaves bright green. Large, pure white flowers are produced in great profusion about the middle of March. When the blooms are fully expanded, a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow bank. A clump or mass of these plants on the lawn makes a most conspicuous feature. We highly recommend the Exochorda.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

	Each	10	100
Bushy plants, 3 to 4 feet	\$.50	\$3.00	\$15.00
Well-branched, 2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00	10.00

Forsythia viridissima. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

F. suspensa. Flowers similar to Viridissima, but stronger and of drooping habit.

GENISTA (Spanish Brown)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, bushy	\$.50		
2 to 3 feet, strong field-grown plants	.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Genista juncea (Spartium Junceum). SPANISH BROOM. A most beautiful, erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden yellow flowers during April, it forms a most conspicuous object. It continues in bloom for six weeks.

HYDRANGEA.

	Each	10	100
3 years, heavy, well-branched, 30 to 36 inches	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
Strong, field-grown plants, 18 to 30 inches	.25	2.00	15.00

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable in some varieties, according to soils.

Hydrangea otaksa. An improved variety of Hortensis; flowerheads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

H. otaksa monstrosa. A very large-flowered variety; much larger than Otaksa. Beautiful rose-color, shaded white; free bloomer. A great acquisition.

H. paniculata grandiflora. Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

H. paniculata pictis, or red-branched. With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

H. rosea. Vigorous habit; flower-head shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

H. Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the Hortensis group. Flowers last several weeks.

HYDRANGEA (Standard)

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora (Standards.). These plants have been trained to a single stem 2 1/2 to 3 feet high, and have a large bushy head. They are most conspicuous as single specimens on the lawn. \$1.00 each.

IRIS

Iris Kaempferi. JAPANESE IRIS. These herbaceous plants are among our handsomest spring-flowering plants and are becoming very popular. They commence blooming about the middle of April and continue to produce blooms for five or six weeks. Many of the flowers are from 8 to 12 inches in diameter and are almost as handsome as orchids, with their rich colorings and markings. The Iris does best in a rich, moist situation and should receive an abundant supply of manure and water. We offer 12 to 15 fine named varieties of the following colors: white, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, etc. 25 cents each; \$2.00 for 10; \$17.50 per 100.

JASMINUM (Jasmine)

	Each	10	100
3 years, very heavy, 3 to 4 feet	\$.35	\$2.50	\$17.50
2 years, well-branched	.25	2.00	12.00

Jasminum nudiflorum. NAKED-FLOWERED JASMINE. A graceful, healthy, climbing shrub, with dark green leaves. Flowers bright yellow, which are produced very early in January.



Lagerstroemia—Crape Myrtle.

LAGERSTROEMIA

(Crape Myrtle)

	Each	10	100
Very bushy, 30 to 36 inches	\$0.50	\$4.00	
Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches	.25	2.00	\$17.50

Lagerstroemia Indica. CRAPE MYRTLE. This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A clump of these makes a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.

L. new crimson. Vivid crimson, flower-heads of immense size.

L. white. Pure white.



LONICERA

(Bush, or Upright Honeysuckle)

	Each	10	100
Very heavy, 3 to 4 feet, bushy	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00	15.00

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers, and are of easy cultivation.

Lonicera Belgica. BELGIAN DUTCH or MONTHLY FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Of climbing habit, but can easily be grown bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers, which continue until frost. One of our finest shrubs.

L. Bella. A hybrid variety, producing an abundance of pinkish-white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

L. fragrantissima. FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

L. Morrowii. JAPANESE BUSH HONEYSUCKLE. A Japanese variety producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

L. rugosa. MANCHURIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Flowers pure white. Blooms in March, and lasts six weeks; berries red or yellow. A very showy variety.

PEONIES

Each	\$.25
10	2.00
100	17.50

Peonies-herbaceous. After trying many varieties, we have at last succeeded in securing a collection of these beautiful plants which succeed admirably in this section. We offer twelve or fifteen best sorts, double and single, white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom. Fertilize liberally with cow manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall.



PHILADELPHUS (Moch Orange)

	Each..	Per 10
4 to 6 feet, heavy, well-branched	\$.50	\$4.00
2 to 3 feet, well-branched	.25	2.00

Vigorous-growing shrubs with large handsome foliage

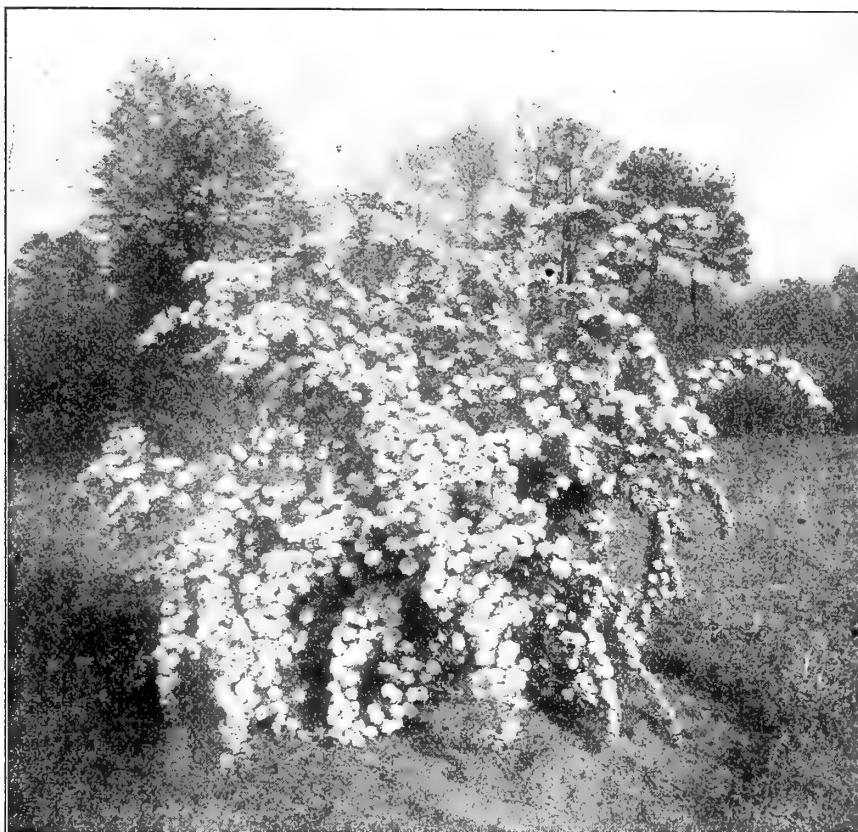
Peonies.

ATE. These are among our most valuable summer-blooming, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy South. Their flowers are produced in great profusion, and are very showy.

P. granatum alba. Double white pomegranate.

P. rubra. Double red pomegranate.

P. variegata. Double variegated pomegranate.



Spiraea Van Houttei.

RHUS (Sumac)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet, very bushy.....	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
4 to 5 feet, very heavy.....	.50	4.00	30.00
3 feet, branched.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Rhus cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE, or SMOKE TREE. Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers, that cover the entire plant during the summer, appearing from a distance like clouds of smoke.

ROSMARINUS (Rosemary)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, very heavy, bushy	\$0.35	\$2.00	\$17.50
18 to 24 inches, strong plants.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Rosmarinus officinalis. This old favorite is very effective for a border, or for planting in clumps. Note—Both sizes will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

SPIRAEA

Prices, except where noted:	Each	10	100
Heavy, well-branched plants, 3 years old	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 years old .....	.25	2.00	15.00

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Spiraea arguta. HYBRID SNOW GARLAND. Resembles *S. Thunbergii*, but taller and of more vigorous growth. Blooms in great profusion in February and March. A desirable variety.

S. opulifolia aurea. GOLDEN-LEAVED NINE BARK. A strong growing variety with golden-tinted leaves and white flowers. Very conspicuous.

S. prunifolia flore pleno. BRIDAL WREATH. A

beautiful early-blooming variety, with small double white flowers. Commences to bloom early in March.

S. Reevesiana flore pleno. (*S. Cantonensis flore pleno*.) With large round clusters of double white flowers, which cover the entire plant. A most desirable early spring bloomer. Commences to bloom latter part of March, and continues for several weeks. One of the best.

S. Thunbergii. COMMON SNOW GARLAND. A beautiful dwarf variety, with many slender branches, forming a dense bush. The leaves, in autumn assume brilliant shades of orange and scarlet. Profuse bloomer in early spring. Desirable for a low hedge. (Note the picture.) 15 to 18 inches; \$10.00 per 100.



Spiraea Thunbergii Hedge in Bloom.

SPIRAEA—Continued.

S. Van Houttei. VAN HOUTTE'S SPIRAEA. A graceful shrub growing 6 to 8 feet in height. Produces a profusion of single white flowers during the latter part of March. Deservedly one of the most popular Spiraeas grown.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

S. Anthony Waterer. CRIMSON SPIRAEA. An improvement upon **S. Bumaldii**. A remarkable free-flowering shrub, with upright branches. Attains a height of about three feet. Leaves bright green, with frequent variegations of yellow. If blooms are cut off as soon as they begin to fade, the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge. 15 to 18 inches, \$10.00 per 100.

S. Billardii. A tall grower. Flowers bright pink, produced in long, dense panicles. Very showy and attractive.

S. Fortunei machophylla. A variety with very large leaves, which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Very effective for a border, or for planting in groups.

S. Froebeli. A fine, free-blooming sort. Flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

SYRINGA (Lilac)

All grafted plants: Each 10 100
Heavy, well-branched
2 to 3 feet..... \$.50 \$3.00 \$20.00
18 to 24 ins., branched .25 2.00 15.00

These are among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commence blooming last of March. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

SINGLE LILACS.

Syringa Charles X. Dark, lilac-red.
S. Frau Dammann. A fine single white. Large panicles of flowers of medium size.
S. gloria rupella. Light red.
S. Japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles; late bloomer; becomes a good-size tree.
S. Iovaniana. Light pink.
S. Ludwig Spath. Reddish purple. Best of its color.
S. philemon. Purple.
S. Professor Stockhardt. Lavender; large trusses.

DOUBLE LILACS.

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

Syringa Alphonse Lavallee. Large panicles; blue, shaded violet.
S. Belle de Nancy. A brilliant satiny rose.
S. Comte Horace de Choiseul. Purplish violet; large.
S. Emile Lemoine. Rosy lilac.
S. la tour d'auvergne. Flower very large, violet-purple.
S. le gaulois. Deep peach.
S. Lemoinei. Lilac-purple.
S. Leon Simon. Blush crimson.
S. Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles.
S. Mme. Lemoine. Superb white.
S. Matthieu de Dombasle. Reddish mauve; buds purplish.
S. pyramidalis. Azure-rose; carmine in bud.
S. renoncule. Azure-mauve.

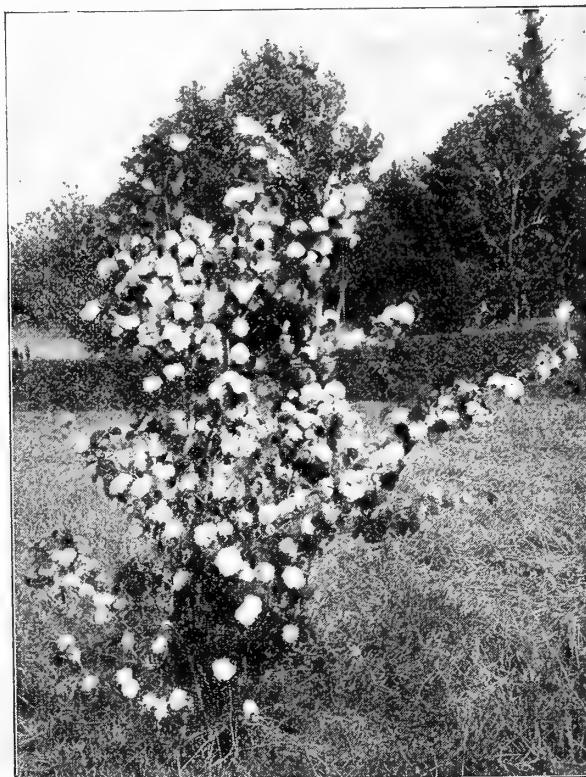
TAMARIX (Tamarisk)

Prices, except where noted: Each 10 100
5 to 7 feet, well-branched..... \$.50 \$3.00
4 to 5 feet..... .25 2.00 \$15.00

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for sea walls.

Tamarix Gallica. FRENCH TAMARISK. Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

T. Hispida estivalis. A new variety of vigorous growth. In May the branches are covered half their length



Viburnum Plicatum.

with numerous bright carmine-pink flowers, which gives the plant a most pleasing appearance. Blooms for a long time. Awarded first prize at the Paris International Exposition in 1900. 4 to 5 feet, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.

T. Odessana. CASPIAN TAMARISK. A new variety, with pale rose flowers; blooming earlier than **T. Gallica**.

T. plumosa, or Japonica. JAPANESE TAMARISK. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery. A fine plant.

VIBURNUM (Snowball)

Viburnum lantana. WAYFARING TREE. A large shrub, 10 to 15 feet tall. Flowers white, produced in large cymes in April. Berries bright red, changing to black.

Each 10 100
4 to 6 feet..... \$.50 \$4.00
2 to 3 feet..... .25 2.00

V. opulus. HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY. A tall shrub, with spreading branches. Flowers single, white, produced in flat clusters in late spring. Berries scarlet; these remain all winter. Very showy.

Each 10 100
6 to 8 feet, extra heavy..... \$.75 \$6.00
3 to 4 feet, heavy..... .50 3.00 \$17.50
2 to 3 feet..... .25 2.00 15.00

V. opulus sterilis. COMMON SNOWBALL, GUELDER ROSE. Produces large globular clusters of white flowers in April. An old favorite.

Each 10 100
3 to 4 feet, heavy..... \$.35 \$3.00 \$17.50
2 to 3 feet, well-branched..... .25 2.00 15.00

V. plicatum. JAPANESE SNOWBALL. A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; last several weeks.

Each 10 100
Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet..... \$.50 \$4.00 \$30.00

VITEX (Chaste, or Hemp Tree)

	Each.	10
4 to 6 feet, well-branched.....	\$.50	\$4.00
3 to 4 feet, well-branched.....	.25	2.00

Vitex agnus-castus. This is a valuable shrub, or medium-growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time. **V. agnus-castus alba.** Same as above, but white-flowering.

WEIGELA (Diervilla)

Medium-sized shrubs; profuse and early bloomers; desirable.	Each 10' 100
Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

Weigela candida. Pure white. Excellent.

W. Eva Bathke. Brilliant carmine. Almost a continuous bloomer.

W. nana variegata. Of dwarf habit, with silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.

W. Stelznerii. Dark red.

W. Van Houttei. Crimson.

W. rosea. Deep pink.

WISTARIA**STANDARD, OR TREE.**

These are exceedingly attractive whilst in bloom, when planted as single specimens upon lawns. We offer a fine stock of plants with 3½ to 4-ft. stems, 2-year heads; in purple and white; \$2.00 each.



SUGAR MAPLE—A Perfect Specimen.

DECIDUOUS TREES

To meet the unprecedented demand for nursery-grown shade trees, we have increased by several acres our planting of deciduous shade trees, and we are in a position to supply in great quantities suitable trees for street and avenue planting. Special quotations on car-load lots will be given on application. All of our nursery-grown trees have been several times transplanted, therefore have a fine root system and transplant readily, whereas the forest-grown trees have a poor root system, and the loss in transplanting such trees is always very heavy. The initial cost of nursery-grown trees is very little more and far cheaper in the end. Why not get the best?

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top of few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is often the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant about 2 inches deeper than the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, pour in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep free from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

ACER (Maple)

	Each	10	100
Acer dasycarpum. (Acer Saccharinum). SILVER, or WHITE MAPLE. A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet. These trees should not be confused with the Silver Poplar or European Aspen, which throws up numerous shoots from the roots.			
12 to 14 feet, 2 to 2½-inch caliper.....	\$1.50	\$10.00	\$90.00
12 feet, 2-inch caliper.....	1.00	8.00	60.00
10 to 12 feet, 1½ to 2-inch caliper.....	.75	6.00	50.00
8 to 10 feet, 1¼ to 1½-inch caliper.....	.50	4.00	30.00
6 to 8 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

ACER—Continued.

A. dasycarpum Weiri. WIER'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE. This is a beautiful form of the Silver Maple, leaves deeply cut and delicately divided, branches drooping, frequently touching the ground. Rapid grower, a very effective and popular variety. Height, 35 to 40 feet.

Each 10 100

10 to 12 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch caliper, budded trees	\$1.50	-----
10 to 12 feet, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch caliper, budded trees, well-branched	1.00	\$8.00
8 to 10 feet, budded trees, well-branched	.75	5.00
6 to 8 feet, budded trees, well-branched	.50	4.00
		30.00

A. negundo (Negundo Aceroides or *Fraxinifolium*) ASH LEAF MAPLE OR BOX ELDER. A rapid-growing tree with spreading branches, foliage resembling the Ash; very hardy; desirable street tree. Height, 50 to 70 feet.

Each 10 100

10 to 12 feet, heavy	\$.75	\$6.00
8 to 10 feet, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch cal.	.50	4.00
6 to 8 feet	.25	2.00
		15.00

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height, 40 to 50 feet.

Each. 10

8 to 10 feet, stocky	\$1.25	\$10.00
6 to 8 feet, stocky	.75	6.00

A. saccharum. SUGAR OR ROCK MAPLE. A large tree of pyramidal form, dense habit; foliage dark green, in autumn assuming brilliant shades of scarlet and yellow. A magnificent tree for street and lawn. Does best in the Piedmont section. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

Each. 10

10 to 12 feet, stocky	\$1.50	\$12.50
8 to 10 feet, stocky	1.00	8.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	6.00

CASTANEA (Chestnut)

Each 10 100

Extra heavy, 12 to 14 feet, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3-inch caliper	\$2.00	-----
Extra heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, well-branched	1.25	10.00
Extra heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, well-branched	1.00	7.50
Heavy trees, 4 to 6 feet, well-branched	.50	4.00
		30.00

Castanea Americana. AMERICAN CHESTNUT. This is a most desirable tree for the lawn. It succeeds best in a limestone section.

CATALPA (Indian Bean)

Catalpa aurea. GOLDEN CATALPA. A medium-size tree of rapid growth. Large leaves of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, and later becoming dark green.

Each. 10

8 to 10 feet	.50	\$4.00
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C. Bungei. UMBRELLA CATALPA. Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 feet high. Large glossy foliage. This variety is usually grafted on straight, upright stems 5 to 6 feet high. It makes an effective round-headed tree, somewhat like the standard Bay in form. Very effective for lawn planting and formal gardens. Heavy trees, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch caliper, \$1.00 each.

Each. 10

8 to 10 feet	\$.50	\$4.00
6 to 8 feet	.25	2.00
		20.00

CELTIS (Nettle Tree)

Celtis Davidiana. (Aphananthe Aspera) CHINESE NETTLE TREE. This is the "yenoka" of the Japanese gardens. A rapid growing tree with spreading branches; foliage dark green, bark very smooth. A very rare and desirable shade tree. 5 to 6 feet trees, 50 cents each.

C. occidentalis. HACKBERRY OR SUGARBERRY. One of the most popular and desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting, of rapid growth. Each 10 100

15 feet, well-branched, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch caliper	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00
12 to 14 feet, well-branched, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch caliper	.75	6.00	50.00
10 to 12 feet, well-branched, 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch caliper	.50	4.00	30.00

Note—In transplanting the Hackberry it should be trimmed to a single stem, remove the side branches, otherwise it is difficult to transplant.

CERASUS (Cherry)

Cerasus avium flora alba plena. DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY. A beautiful and attractive early spring blooming tree. Early in the spring the tree is literally covered with a mass of blooms, each flower resembling a miniature white rose. Each. 10

Strong trees, 5 to 6 feet	\$.50	\$4.00
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C. Japonica rosea pendula. JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY. The far-famed ornamental cherry of Japan. One of the handsomest flowering trees in our collection. All our trees are top-grafted on stems, 4 to 5 feet high. The limbs droop gracefully towards the ground. Each. 10

Strong trees	\$.75	\$6.00
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CERCIS (Judas Tree)

Cecis Canadensis. RED BUD. A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in the spring before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen it is a very attractive tree.

8 to 10 feet, very heavy	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
6 to 8 feet	.75	6.00	50.00
5 to 6 feet	.50	4.00	30.00

C. siliquastrum album. A form of the **C. Canadensis**, with white flowers; of dwarf and bushy growth. Each 10 100

4 to 5 feet, bushy	\$.50	\$4.00	\$50.00
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C. Japonica. JAPAN JUDAS TREE. Of a more dwarf growth than *Canadensis* and with flowers of a rich purple color and of large size. A beautiful small tree. Each. 10

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet	\$.50	\$4.00
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CORNUS (Dogwood)

Cornus florida alba. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD. The native large, white-flowering Dogwood. A most effective plant on the lawn.

3 to 4 feet, well-branched	\$.50	\$4.00
2 to 3 feet	.25	2.00

C. florida flore rubro. RED-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. Similar to the white-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree. Each 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet \$1.00 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet .75

FRAXINUS (Ash)

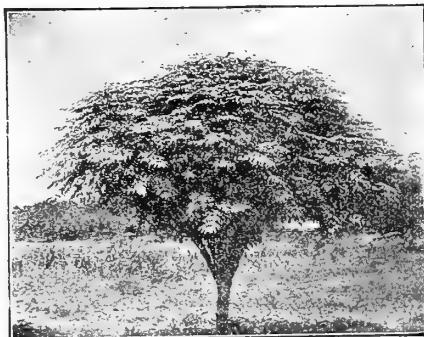
12 to 14 feet, very heavy, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-inch caliper \$1.50 -----

10 to 12 feet, very heavy, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch caliper	1.00	\$7.50	\$65.00
8 to 10 feet, heavy	.50	4.00	30.00

6 to 8 feet	.25	2.00	17.50
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Fraxinus Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. A fine native shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height, 50 to 60 feet.

F. excelsior. ENGLISH ASH. A tall tree of rapid growth; more rounded in shape than the American variety. Leaves dark green. Requires close pruning when transplanting. Our trees are very straight and symmetrical.



Texas Umbrella Tree.

HOVENIA DULCIS (The Honey Tree)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, stocky, well-branched, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. caliper	\$1.00	\$8.00	-----
6 to 8 feet, stocky, branched, 1 to 1 1/4-inch caliper	.75	6.00	\$40.00
5 to 6 feet, stocky, branched	.50	4.00	30.00

Hovenia dulcis. HONEY TREE. A very attractive small tree with a symmetrical round head. Leaves bright green, heart-shaped. The flowers furnish fine bee food. An attractive tree for the lawn.

JUGLANS (Walnut)

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 feet, very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$60.00
4 to 6 feet, transplanted	.60	5.00	40.00
3 to 4 feet, very stocky	.50	3.00	20.00

Juglans nigra. BLACK WALNUT. An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA
(Golden Rain Tree)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
6 to 8 feet, heavy, 3/4 to 1-inch caliper	.75	5.00	35.00
5 to 6 feet	.50	3.50	25.00

A most beautiful ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and during the latter part of May produces large panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelope the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Destined to become a great favorite for the lawn and park. We recommend this highly. Height, 25 to 50 feet.

LIQUIDAMBAR (Sweet Gum)

	Each.	10	
8 to 10 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00	
7 to 8 feet	.75	6.00	
5 to 6 feet	.50	4.00	

Liquidambar styraciflua. AMERICAN SWEET GUM, or BILSTED. One of our handsome native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple.

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)

Liriodendron tulipifera. TULIP TREE; TULIP POP-LAR. A magnificent, rapid-growing tree of pyramidal shape; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shape. Valuable as an ornamental tree for street and lawn planting; also for lumber.

	Each.	10	100
12 to 14 feet, very heavy, 2 to 2 1/2-inch caliper	\$2.00	\$17.50	-----
10 to 12 feet, heavy, 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper	1.00	9.00	-----
8 to 10 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. cal.	.75	6.00	\$50.00
6 to 8 feet	.50	4.00	30.00

MAGNOLIAS (Chinese Flowering)

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

Magnolia purpurea. PURPLE MAGNOLIA. Bushy growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March.

	Each.	10	
3 to 4 feet, very heavy	\$1.50	\$12.50	
24 to 30 inches, well-branched	1.00	8.00	

M. stellata. (Halleana.) STARRY MAGNOLIA. Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias.

	Each.	10	
2 to 2 1/2 feet	\$2.50	\$25.00	

M. Soulangiana. SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March.

	Each.	10	
3 to 4 feet, very heavy	\$2.50	\$25.00	
2 to 3 feet	1.00	10.00	

M. Soulangiana nigra. DARK-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. A comparatively new variety, with large, dark purple flowers; several shades darker than Soulangeana. Its period of blooming extends through several weeks. Thus many flowers are produced when those of the early-blooming sorts may be killed by late spring frosts.

	Each.	10	
3 to 4 feet	\$1.50	\$15.00	
2 to 3 feet	1.00	\$8.00	

MELIA (Umbrella China)

	Each	10	100
Well-branched, 6 to 7 feet	\$1.00	\$7.50	-----
Well-branched, 5 to 6 feet	.60	4.00	-----
Well-branched, 4 to 5 feet	.50	3.00	\$25.00
Well-branched, 3 to 4 feet	.25	2.00	17.50

Melia azedarach umbraculiformis. TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE; UMBRELLA CHINA. A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; it is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth.

MORUS (Mulberry)

	Each.	10	
Extra heavy heads, budded on 5 to 7-foot stems	\$1.25	\$10.00	
Strong trees, budded on 5 to 7-foot stems	.75	6.00	
Strong trees, budded on 4-ft. stems	.50	-----	

Morus alba pendula. TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY. A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks, or for cemetery planting.



Teas' Weeping Mulberry.

PAULOWINA

	Each.	10
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper.....	\$1.00	.....
6 to 8 feet.....	.75	\$6.00
4 to 6 feet.....	.50	4.00
2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00

Paulownia imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. A rapid-growing tree with very heavy leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers. An excellent shade tree.

PERSICA (Double-Flowering Peach)

	Each	10	100
Strong trees.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$17.50

Persica chrysanthemum. CHRYSANTHEMUM-FLOWERED PEACH. Flowers large, double pink, center quilled like a chrysanthemum. Extra fine new variety. Originated in South Carolina.

P. double pink, white and crimson. During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees can not be too highly recommended for spring blossoming. Perfectly hardy, and will thrive on any soil in which other peaches will grow.

PLATANUS (Plane Tree; Sycamore)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, 1 to 1 1/4-inch cal... \$.75	\$6.00	.....
6 to 8 feet..... .50	4.00	\$30.00	

Platanus orientalis. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE. A popular European shade tree. Does well here. Not subject to blight like the native Sycamore. Makes a large spreading tree. Rapid grower. Succeeds well in either high or low situations.

POPULUS (The Poplar)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, 3/4 to 1-inch caliper. \$.50	\$2.50	\$20.00	
6 to 8 feet..... .25	2.00	15.00	

Populus Caroliniana. CAROLINA POPLAR. A rapid growing native tree of upright growth. A very popular shade tree, and widely planted. After the tree has attained a height of 15 to 20 feet, it is advisable to cut the leader. This will cause the tree to make a spreading head. The Carolina Poplar resembles the Cottonwood, but is quite distinct.

P. fastigiat. LOMBARDY POPLAR. A tall, pyramidal, compact-growing tree. A rapid grower, and very hardy. Widely planted in the southern part of Europe.

PRUNUS (Plum)

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet..... \$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00	

Prunus mume. JAPANESE DOUBLE-FLOWERING APRICOT. A very early blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blossoms, making a most conspicuous tree for the lawn. Of dwarf habit.

P. pissardi. PERSIAN PURPLE LEAF PLUM. The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather, and its leaves until mid-winter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

PYRUS (Double Chinese Crab-Apple)

	Each.	10
Price \$.25		\$2.00

Pyrus spectabilis. DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHINESE CRAB APPLE. A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers. Very handsome in bloom.

QUERCUS (The Oaks)

Quercus palustris. PIN OAK. A very beautiful variety. Leaves deep green, and finely divided. As the tree attains age, the branches assume a drooping form. The foliage in fall is scarlet and yellow. 8 to 10 feet, 1 1/2 to 2-inch caliper. Each. 10 per, heavy..... \$1.50 \$12.50

6 to 7 feet, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper, heavy..... 1.00 9.00

5 to 6 feet, 1 to 1 1/4-inch caliper..... .75 5.00

Q. phellos. WILLOW OAK. One of our finest oaks. Leaves very narrow, resembling those of the willow. Makes a large and handsome tree.

Each. 10 100

10 to 12 feet, stocky..... \$1.25 \$10.00 \$80.00

8 to 10 feet, stocky..... 1.00 8.00 60.00

ROBINIA (Locust)

Robinia Hispida rosea. ROSE or MOSS LOCUST, or ACACIA. During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth.

	Each.	10
4-foot plants, grafted..... \$.50		\$4.00

R. pseudo-acacia. BLACK or YELLOW LOCUST. A native tree of large size, rapid growth; valuable for timber. Has quite ornamental flowers; white and fragrant; long racemes appear in June.

	Each.	10
10 to 12 ft., 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. cal. \$.75	\$6.00	.....

8 to 10 feet, well-branched..... .50 4.00

6 to 8 feet..... .35 3.00 \$20.00

SALISBURIA (Maidenhair Tree)

	Each.	10
8 to 10 feet..... \$1.00		\$8.00
6 to 8 feet..... .75		6.00

5 to 6 feet..... .50 4.00

Salisburia adiantifolia. GINKGO, or MAIDENHAIR TREE. A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable.

SALIX (The Willow)

	Each.	10	100
10 to 12 feet, very heavy, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper..... \$1.00		\$8.00	.....

8 to 10 feet, very heavy, 1 to 1 1/4-inch caliper..... .75 5.00

6 to 8 feet, heavy..... .50 3.00 \$25.00

5 to 6 feet, branched..... .25 2.00 15.00

Salix annularis. RING-LEAVED WILLOW. A form of S. Babylonica, but with leaves singularly curled like a ring. Very odd.

S. Babylonica. THE WEEPING WILLOW. The well-known variety.

S. Japonica. JAPANESE WEEPING WILLOW. Somewhat similar to S. Babylonica, but growth later in putting out in the spring which prevents its being injured by late frosts.

STERCULIA (Varnish Tree)

	Each.	10
7 to 8 feet, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. caliper \$1.00		\$8.00
6 to 7 feet..... .75		6.00
4 to 5 feet..... .50		4.00

Sterculia planifolia. VARNISH TREE; JAPAN PARASOL. A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark very smooth and green. Fine tree for bees. Height 40 to 50 feet.

TILIA (Linden Tree)

	Each.	10
8 to 10 feet, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-in. cal. \$1.00		\$7.50

6 to 8 feet..... .50 4.00 \$35.00

T. Europaea platyphylla. BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN. A large tree with large, rough leaves. It is of regular growth and an excellent shade tree.

	Each.	10
6 feet..... \$.50		

ULMUS (The Elm)

	Each.	10	100
12 to 14 feet, very heavy, 2 to 2 1/2-inch caliper..... \$1.25	\$10.00	\$90.00	.....

10 to 12 feet, very heavy, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4-inch caliper..... 1.00 8.00 75.00

8 to 10 feet, very stocky, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2-inch caliper..... .75 5.00 40.00

6 to 8 feet, very stocky..... .50 4.00 30.00

Ulmus Americana. AMERICAN WHITE ELM. A native tree of rapid and stately growth. Branches long and graceful. Extensively planted for avenues and streets. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of symmetrical and stocky trees.



Rhondodendrons in the North Carolina Mountains.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes..... \$ 4.00
100 plants, our selection of 25 varieties, standard sizes..... 25.00

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. Our stock was never larger nor better.

Most of the plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and with less danger of loss from removal. Those marked "O. G." are taken from open ground, but lifted with balls of earth about the roots and wrapped in moss and excelsior. We must impress the necessity of defoliating nearly all Broad-leaved Evergreens lifted from open ground before being forwarded. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many trees are lost if transplanted with all the leaves left on. After plants are set out in permanent positions, let the ground be covered with some mulching material, either leaves, coarse manure or straw. This will prevent too rapid evaporation, and greatly increase the growth.

ABELIA

Abelia floribunda. Of more compact growth than *Grandiflora*. Flowers smaller and of a pale pink. Commences to bloom middle of June and continues through entire summer.

	Each.	Per 10.
10 to 12 in. plants from 4-in. pots..	\$0.50	\$4.00
24 to 30 inches, very strong, 4-inch pots	\$0.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 ins., strong, 4-in. pots..	.50	4.00
10 to 12 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.25	2.00
		17.50

ARDISIA

Each

8 to 10-in. plants, from 4-in. pots, with berries..	\$.50
6 to 8-in. plants, from 4-in. pots, without berries ..	.35
<i>Ardisia crenulata alba</i> . A dwarf-growing shrub with dark shining leaves. The plant produces a profusion of waxy white berries, which remain upon the plant for a year. Succeeds best in a shady situation. Hardy southward.	

A crenulata rubra. Same as the above, but more attractive, as the plant is covered with a profusion of showy red berries.

AUCUBA (Gold Dust Tree)

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 feet, O. G.....	\$1.00		
18 to 24 inches, O. G.....	.75	\$5.00	\$40.00
12 to 18 inches, O. G.....	.50	4.00	30.00

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make them very attractive. Succeeds best in a shady situation.

Aucuba Himalaica. Of medium growth, with dark glossy leaves, produce a profusion of scarlet berries, which makes a fine contrast with the rich green foliage.

A. Japonica aurea maculata. GOLD DUST TREE. A form of the above, with leaves beautifully spotted with yellow. Largely used for jardinières and window boxes, also for planting in masses.

AZALEA INDICA (Indian Azalea)

	Each	10	100
10 to 15 inches high, bushy, with flower-buds	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
6 to 8 inches high, branched, with flower-buds .....	.25	2.00	17.50
A limited number of heavy plants, 18 to 24 inches, in 10 to 12 sorts, at \$1.00 each.			



Clumps of Azalea Indica at Fruitland.

AZALEA INDICA—Continued.

Azalea Indica. HOME-GROWN INDIAN AZALEA. We have 50 varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegation, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azalea in very large quantities, and annually add many of the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. In this latitude it is best to plant Azaleas in open ground in March, but southward they can be safely planted from October until April.

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests, and spray with sulpho-tobacco soap.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat, half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

The engraving, from photograph taken at Fruitland, well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and mis-shapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated. Those who grow Azalea in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

AZALEA INDICA (Imported)

Plants with crowns:	Each.
Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18-in. diameter.....	\$2.00
Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14-in. diameter.....	1.00
Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12-in. diameter.....	.75

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing, window, store and conservatory decorations. These plants are also adapted for open-ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds. We have about twelve to fifteen distinct varieties, double and single; white, all shades of red, pink, variegated, etc.



Pyramidal Boxwood.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, open ground.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	.....
18 to 24 inches, open ground.....	.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
12 to 15 inches, open ground.....	.50	4.00	30.00

Berberis Japonica. (*Mahonia Japonica*.) JAPANESE BARBERRY. This splendid plant thrives best in a partly shady situation; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

BUXUS (Boxwood Tree)

Buxus sempervirens. TREE BOX (Untrimmed Bushes) O. G. A large shrub of compact habit. This old plant is again in great favor, and is being extensively planted. We offer a fine lot of very compact, bushy plants.

	Each	10	100
2 feet, open ground.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
18 inches, open ground.....	.75	8.00	.....
12 inches, open ground.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00

B. Handsworthii. HANDWORTH'S BOX. (Untrimmed bushes.) A very handsome form of boxwood. Of upright habit; with large dark green foliage.

	Each.
2 1/2 to 3 feet, very compact	\$1.50

BUXUS

(Pyramidal Boxwood Trees)

	Each.
3 1/2 feet.....	\$4.00
3 feet.....	3.00
2 1/2 feet.....	2.00
2 feet.....	1.50

Boxwood. PYRAMIDS (Trimmed). These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes, as they can be used in exposed places where the temperature is too low for palms. We offer a fine lot of plants trimmed in pyramidal shape, as shown in the accompanying photograph. (See Page 29.)

BAY TREES

Bay trees. STANDARDS and PYRAMIDS. See *Laurus Nobilis*, Page 32.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

IMPORTED PLANTS.

Double White. (C. alba plena and Mathotiana alba.)	Each.
20 to 24 inches, well-branched....	\$2.00
18 to 20 inches, well-branched....	1.50
15 inches, well-branched.....	1.00

Colored Varieties:

	Each.	10
28 to 30 inches, well-branched....	\$2.50	.....
20 to 24 inches, well-branched....	1.50	\$12.50
18 to 20 inches, well-branched....	1.25	10.00
15 inches, well-branched.....	1.00	8.00

These are bushy and shapely plants, but without flower-buds. The colors range in all shades of red from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc. Whilst we import a large quantity of Camellias from the largest and most reliable European growers, we cannot always guarantee that every plant of the colored section will come true to label in every instance, and we have to purchase and sell under those conditions.

NOTE—We can supply a few Camellias in colored varieties only, well set with buds. For these add 25 cents per plant to above prices.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA

HOME-GROWN PLANTS.

	Each.	10
15 to 18 inches, slightly branched.....	\$.75	\$6.00
12 to 15 inches, slightly branched.....	.50	4.00

We offer a beautiful stock of Camellias of our own growing. We grow many thousands of Camellias, but, for years past, the demand has been so large that we have to import largely in order to fill our orders. All the plants which we offer are propagated from specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, and are from 4 to 15 feet high. These consist of nearly one hundred varieties. Therefore, we have excellent opportunities for testing their relative merits. In the Home-grown section we offer no *C. alba plena*.

FOR OPEN GROUND—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.

FOR CONSERVATORIES—Use a potting compost of peat or leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth, they require an abundance of water and spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather, which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused by plants becoming too dry or by over-watering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.



Berberis Japonica.

CHAMAEROPS (Chusan Fan Palmetto)

	Each.	10
15 inches, strong plants.....	\$.75	\$5.00
12 inches, strong plants.....	.50	4.00

Chamaerops Fortunei. CHUSAN FAN PALMETTO. The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 12 or 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental.

CRATAEGUS (Evergreen Thorn)

Crataegus Lalandi. (Pyracantha.) LALAND'S PYRACANTHA. A sub-variety of the evergreen variety of the Burning Bush. A desirable and beautiful shrub. In early spring it produces a great profusion of white flowers which are followed by bright orange berries, which are retained during winter.

	Each.	10
Strong plants.....	.25	\$2.00



Camellia Japonica.

ELAEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster)

	Each.	10
12 to 15 inches, grafted.....	\$.50	\$4.00
10 to 12 inches, grafted.....	.25	2.00

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Elaeagnus aurea maculata. Leaves with broad, yellow blotches.

E. pungens variegata. Leaves margined white.

E. Simoni. (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn.

	Each.	10
15 to 18 inches.....	.25	\$2.00

EUONYMUS

Euonymus aurea variegata. GOLDEN EUONYMUS. A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

	Each.	10
12 to 15 inches, bushy.....	\$.50	\$4.00

E. Japonica. EVERGREEN EUONYMUS. Leaves dark shining green. A fine plant for the lawn. Succeeds in almost any situation.

	Each.	10
10 to 12 inches.....	\$.25	\$2.00

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmine)

Price, except where noted:	Each	10	100
30 to 36 inches high, 36-inch diameter, in 18-inch tubs			
beautiful specimens	\$2.50	.....	.....
36 inches, bushy, O. G.....	1.50	\$10.00	.....
24 inches, bushy, O. G.....	.75	6.00	.....
18 to 24 inches, pot-grown.....	.50	3.50	\$25.00
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Gardenia Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

G. Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of Florida.

G. radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than the above; flowers white, very fragrant.

	Each.	10
6 to 8-inch plants, from pots.....	\$.25	\$2.00
G. Veitchii, or jasminoides. Flowers and foliage smaller than those of Florida; flowers white, very fragrant; the best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only.		
Each. Per 10.		
Strong plants, from 4-inch pots.....	\$.50	\$4.00
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25	2.00

ILEX (Holly)

Ilex crenata. JAPAN HOLLY. A much-branched evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen, and is also very desirable for hedge planting. Berries black.

	Each.	10
18' inches, bushy, O. G.....	\$.50	\$4.00

I. opaca. AMERICAN HOLLY. In transplanting the native holly, select small plants only, and remove all the leaves; otherwise it is difficult to make the plant survive.

	Each.	10
12 to 18 inches, well-branched.....	\$.50	\$4.00

ILLICIUM (The Anise Tree)

	Each.	10
18 to 24 inches.....	\$.50	\$4.00
12 to 15 inches .....	.25	2.00

Illicium anisatum. (I. Religiosum). EAST INDIA ANISE TREE. A handsome evergreen with broad leaves, which, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. Very desirable.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA (Calico Bush)

	Each.	10	100
Extra strong clumps, O. G., 12 to 18 inches.....	\$1.25	\$10.00	.....
18 to 24 inches, bushy, O. G.....	1.00	8.00	.....

	12 to 15 inches, bushy, O. G.....	50	4.00	\$30.00

A beautiful native broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically-shaped buds appear early in May and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.



Elaeagnus Aurea.

LAURO-CERASUS

(English, or Cherry Laurel)

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 inches, extra heavy, branched, O. G.	\$1.00	\$8.00	\$75.00
24 inches, heavy, well-branched, O. G.	.75	6.00	50.00
18 to 20 inches, branched O. G.	.50	4.00	35.00

These are valuable shrubs. Their principal merits are, great vigor, beautiful broad, shiny foliage; of easy cultivation, and thrive in any ordinarily good soil. For massing, or as single specimens, few plants possess more advantages.

Lauro-cerasus Bertini. Foliage very broad; dark green.

L. Caucasica. Foliage broad, light green. A fine sort.

L. colchica. Dark foliage; gray-green beneath.

L. rotundifolia. With short, oblong, blunt leaves.

L. Versaillesensis. Broad foliage. Quite distinct

LAURUS (Spice Laurel)

	Each.	10
12 to 15 ins., from 4-in. pots..	\$.50	\$4.00

Laurus nobilis. SPRICE or APOLLO'S LAUREL. A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic, and are used in cooking.

LAURUS NOBILIS (Bay Trees)

There is a growing demand for these beautiful trees. We offer a superb lot of well-furnished STANDARD and PYRAMID BAYS in tubs, as follows:

	Each.
Pyramids —4½ feet high, 18 inches diameter at base	\$ 7.50
5 feet high, 24 ins. diameter at base..	10.00
6 feet high, 28 ins. diameter at base..	15.00
7 feet high, 30 ins. diameter at base..	20.00

	Each.
Standards —42 to 48-inch stems, 24 inches diameter of head.....	\$ 7.50
42 to 48-in. stems, 30 ins. diamter of head....	10.00
42 to 48-in. stems, 36 ins. diameter of head....	15.00
42 to 48-in. stems, 40 ins. diameter of head....	20.00
42 to 48-in. stems, 44 ins. diameter of head....	25.00

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Ligustrum Amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of hedge plants, page 37. Plants are



English Laurel.

also desirable for single specimens, or for wind-breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart.

Each 10 100

Strong, bushy plants..... \$.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

L. Amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET, SPECIMENS. We offer some very fine plants, 5 to 7 feet high, 24 to 30 inches in diameter, very bushy and compact, several times trimmed; for immediate effect; either for a large hedge or individual specimen. These plants are very desirable. \$2.00 each.

L. Amurense. AMOOR RIVER PRIVET, PRYAMIDS. Trimmed in pyramidal shape.

Height. Diam. at Base. Each.

5 feet.....24 to 28 ins.....from open ground.... \$6.00

4 feet.....20 to 24 ins.....from open ground.... 5.00

3 feet.....18 to 20 ins.....from open ground.... 3.00

L. excelsum superbum. Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. We can recommend this.

Each 10 100

3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy, from open ground..... \$.50 \$4.00 \$35.00

18 to 24 inches, grafted, bushy, from open ground..... .35 3.00 25.00

L. Japonicum. JAPANESE PRIVET. A beautiful broad-leaved variety, foliage dark green, with panicles of white flowers followed by purple berries. Can be grown into a small tree and trimmed in pyramidal, standard, or other forms.

Each 10 100

4 to 5 feet, very bushy..... \$1.00 \$8.00 \$60.00

3 to 4 feet, bushy..... .75 6.00 50.00

2 to 3 feet, well-branched..... .50 3.00 25.00

L. macrophyllum. A robust-growing variety with immense dark green leaves; very attractive.

Each. Per 10.

4 to 5 feet, strong, grafted plants.... \$1.00 \$8.00

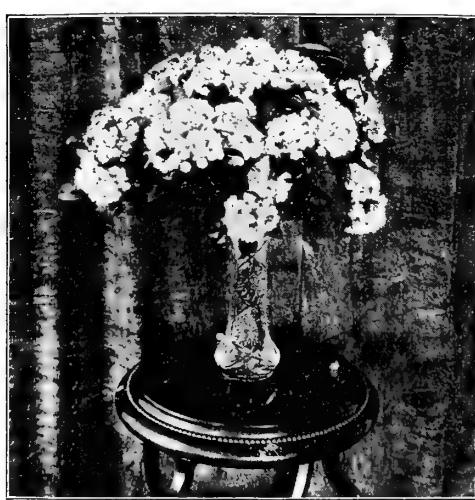
15 to 18 inches, well-branched..... .50 4.00

L. marginatum aureum. GOLDEN MARGINED PRIVET. A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety.

Each 10 100

3 to 4 ft., grafted, very bushy, from open ground..... \$.50 \$4.00 \$35.00

18 to 24 inches, grafted, bushy, from open ground..... .35 3.00 25.00



Kalmia Latifolia.

LIGUSTRUMS—Continued.

L. Nepalense. NEPAUL PRIVET. Resembles *L. Japonicum*, but of dwarf compact habit and leaves somewhat smaller. A very desirable variety.

	Each	10	100
3 feet, well-branched	\$.75	\$6.00	\$50.00
2 feet, well-branched	.50	3.00	25.00

L. ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Growth erect; leaves larger than *L. Amurensis*, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in large quantities.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet, very bushy, from open ground	\$.50	\$3.00	\$25.00
3 to 4 feet, bushy, from open ground	.25	2.00	15.00
24 to 30 inches, for hedges, from open ground; \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.			

MAGNOLIA

Magnolia fuscata. BANANA SHRUB. A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	\$.75		
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown	.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
8 to 10 inches, pot-grown	.25	2.00	17.50

M. grandiflora. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA. This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the end of April and lasts until the middle of July. Hardy at Philadelphia.

	Each	10	100
15 to 20 inches, pot grown	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	.40	3.00	25.00
5 feet, open ground	1.00	10.00	80.00
4 feet, open ground	.75	6.00	50.00
3 feet, open ground	.50	4.00	30.00
2 feet, open ground	.35	3.00	25.00

Note—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants unless we are instructed to the contrary. Our magnolias have been twice transplanted, and, therefore, have beautifully branched roots.

M. grandiflora gloriosa. LARGE-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. A variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 to 15 inches in diameter; foliage large, bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. Each 2 years, grafted plants, pot-grown \$1.00

MAHONIA (Berberis)

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Mahonia aquifolia. HOLLY-LEAVED ASHBERRY. A beautiful, hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March. In winter the foliage assumes a bronze or copper color.

NERIUM (Oleander)

	Each.	10	
Pot-grown, 10 to 12 inches	\$.25	\$2.00	

Nerium Mme. Peyre. Double corolla; pale flesh. N. Prof. Parlatorre. N. single white.

Neriums are all hardy in this latitude. They have also been successfully grown along the coast in southern New Jersey, but should be well protected during winter.

OLEA FRAGRANS (Tea, or Sweet Olive)

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	\$.50	\$4.00	
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown	.35	3.00	\$25.00

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lilly." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

OSMANTHUS (Holly-Leaved Tea Olive)

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches, from pots	\$.50	\$4.00	\$35.00
8 to 10 inches	.25	2.50	20.00

Osmanthus aquifolium. (*Olea Ilicifolia*). A beautiful evergreen shrub with dark green spine-toothed leaves resembling the Holly. Delightfully fragrant flowers produced in the fall in great profusion. These trees attain a height of 25 to 30 feet. Very attractive. Hardy at New York.

PHOTINIA (Evergreen Photinia)

	Each.	10	
30 to 36 inches, heavy	\$.75		\$6.00
18 to 24 inches	.50		4.00

Photinia serrulata. EVERGREEN PHOTINIA. A large evergreen shrub or small tree, the foliage of which becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground. Plants will be defoliated before forwarding.

PITTOSPORUM (Japanese Pittosporum)

Pittosporum tobira. JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM. A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish-white, very fragrant. Each. 10

	18 to 24 inches, bushy, from open ground	10
	\$1.00	\$8.00

P. tobira variegata. VARIEGATED PITTOSPORUM. Similar to *P. tobira*, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit. Each. 10

	15 to 18 inches, bushy, from pots	10
	\$1.00	\$8.00

8 to 10 inches, from pots .50 4.00

QUERCUS (The Oak)

	Each.	10	
4 feet	\$.50		\$4.00
3 feet	.25		2.00

Quercus Sempervirens. LIVE OAK. Our native Live Oak. To insure safety in transplanting it should be defoliated and the side branches cut back. We offer a limited quantity of fine transplanted trees.

RHODODENDRON

(Rose Bay, or Mountain Laurel)

Rhododendron catawbiense. CATAWBA RHODODENDRON. This beautiful plant is a native of the Alleghany Mountains and is admirably adapted for massing along borders in rich, shady positions. There is no plant that will give more satisfaction or more pleasing effect. Flowers lilac-purple. Each. 10

	1 1/2 to 2 feet, bushy	10
	\$1.50	\$10.00

1 to 1 1/2 feet, bushy 1.00 8.00

R. maximum. GREAT LAUREL. With large trusses of white flowers. Blooms later than Catawbiense. Each. 10

	1 1/2 to 2 feet, bushy	10
	\$1.50	\$10.00

1 to 1 1/2 feet, bushy 1.00 8.00

R. ponticum. ASIATIC SPECIES. These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy, but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pink and purple. Each. 10

Fine bushy plants, well set with buds, 18 to 24 inches. \$1.00 \$7.50

Well set with buds, 12 to 15 inches .75 6.00

VIBURNUM

Viburnum odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant.

	Each.	10
3 to 4 feet, very bushy, pot-grown	\$1.00	\$8.00
24 to 30 inches, bushy, pot-grown	.75	6.00
18 to 20 inches, pot-grown	.50	4.00
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	.25	2.00
V. suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the trailing arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth.		
	Each.	10
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	.50	
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown	.25	\$2.50

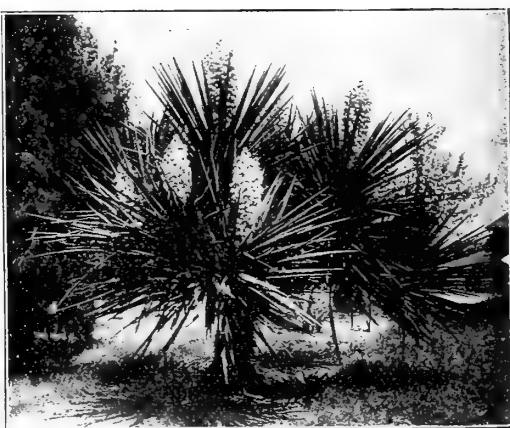
V. tinus. LAURUSTINUS. A handsome and popular shrub; creamy white flowers produced in great profusion as early as February, and lasts for a long time; very fragrant. The buds before opening are of a bright red color and begin to show in November, making the plant one of the most desirable broad-leaved early winter flowering shrubs. Attains a height of 10 feet.

	Each	10	100
15 to 20 inches, pot-grown	\$.50	\$4.00	
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	.25	2.50	\$20.00

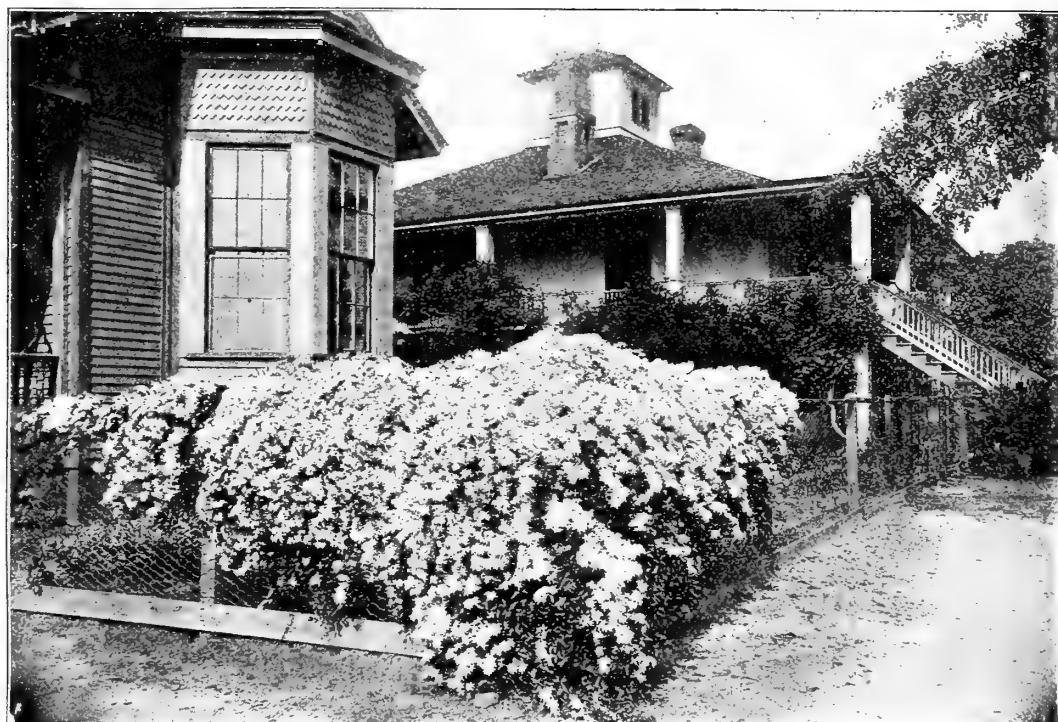
YUCCA

	Each.	10
Strong, 5-year plants, from open ground	\$1.00	\$7.50
Strong, 2-year plants, from open ground	.50	4.00

Yucca treculeana. This is an extremely rare species and is very difficult to obtain. Leaves thick and very rigid, blue-green; flowers of an ivory whiteness, produced in great quantities upon a compact stalk early in April. This plant makes a most conspicuous show on the lawn. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet.



Yucca Treculeana.



Clematis Paniculata.

CLIMBERS

10 varieties, our selection, \$2; \$15 per 100.

AKEBIA

	Each.	10
2 and 3-year, strong plants	\$0.25	\$2.00

Akebia lobata. A Japanese climber. Very heavy foliage; purple flowers in long racemes. Smaller than **A. quinata.** Produces a fruit that is quite popular

in Japan, but we cannot recommend this to suit the American palate.

A. quinata. A peculiar Japanese climbing plant. Beautiful foliage, and produces purple flowers in early spring. Very desirable.

AMPÉLOPSIS (Ivy)

Ampelopsis Engelmanni. ENGLEMANN'S VIRGINIA CREEPER. The growth of this variety is more rapid than *A. quinquefolia* Virginia Creeper, and it is more pleasing in effect.

	Each.	10	100
Strong, field-grown plants, 4 years very heavy		\$0.50	\$4.00

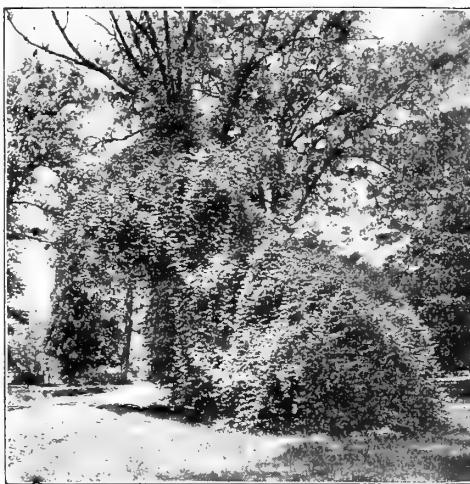
A. Veitchii. (A Japonica.) JAPAN, or BOSTON IVY. A beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. One of the most beautiful and popular hardy climbers. (See Photo on page 36.)

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots..	\$0.15	\$1.25	\$10.00

ANTIGONON (Mexican Rose)

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.00

Antigonon leptopus. ROSA DeMONTANA, of MEXICAN ROSE. A beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy-pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter.

**BIGNONIA (Trumpet Vine)**

Prices, except where noted:	Each	10	100
3 years, heavy.....	\$.40	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 years .....	.25	2.00	15.00

Bignonia grandiflora. (Tecoma). JAPAN TRUMPET VINE. A medium growing climber, with large deep orange flowers. When in full flower very conspicuous, blooms nearly all summer. Beautiful plant when grown in clumps.

B. hybrida. Dark blood-red flowers, fine bloomer; flowers not as large as Grandiflora. Hardy at Boston, Mass.

B. speciosa. Flowers pink, striped purple; blooms profusely in spring. Not hardy north of Savannah.

	Each
From 3-inch pots.....	\$.25
From 4-inch pots.....	.50

B. venusta. Flowers rich orange, produced in great abundance during winter. A conservatory plant for this section, but desirable for Florida and southward.

	Each.	10
Plants from 3-inch pots	\$.25	\$2.00

CLEMATIS**SMALL-FLOWERING VARIETIES.**

	Each	10	100
Strong plants.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$12.50

Clematis paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped; produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant, and the foliage is handsome. A most desirable new climber of shrubby habit. Perfectly hardy.

**LARGE-FLOWERING HYBRID VARIETIES.**

	Each.	Per 10.
Strong plants	\$0.50	\$4.00

Clematis Henryi. Large creamy white; free-grower and bloomer.

C. Jackmani. Large and intense violet purple, free and abundant bloomer.

C. Mme. Eduard Andre. Large crimson red. Strong grower and free bloomer.

Note—Clematis do best in deep, rich soil and as soon as the plants are set out, supports upon which to climb should be provided.

EUONYMUS (Climbing Euonymus)

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, 15 to 18 inches, field-grown, well-branched	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Nice 6 to 8-in. plants, 2½-in. pots..	.20	1.50	10.00

Euonymus radicans—CLIMBING EUONYMUS. Low-trailing or evergreen shrub of most rapid growth; used for covering walls, stumps, etc.

E. radicans variegata—VARIEGATED CLIMBING EUONYMUS. A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick work.

FICUS (Climbing Fig)

	Each	10	100
Extra strong plants, 4-inch pots....	\$.25	\$2.00	.....
Strong plants, 2 1/2-inch pots.....	.15	1.00	\$8.00

Ficus repens—**CLIMBING FIG.** An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rock and rustic work in green houses. Makes a dense, dark green covering. In protected situations the vine is hardy at Augusta.

HEDERA (Ivy)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, heavy, 3-inch pots....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Strong, 2 1/2 and 3-inch pots.....	.15	1.25	10.00

Hedera Algeriensis—**ALGERIAN IVY.** A very superior variety with bright green leaves of immense size. Not quite as hardy as the English.

H. helix—**ENGLISH IVY.** The well-known variety.

The above succeed well here, while few of the varieties cultivated farther north are of any value for this climate.



Ampelopsis Veitchii.

LONICERA -(Honeysuckle)

	Each	10	100
Strong, 3-year plants.....	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$20.00
2 years, 2 to 3 feet.....	.25	2.00	15.00

Lonicera aurea reticulata—**GOLDEN-NETTED HONEYSUCKLE.** A remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

L. Belgica—**BELGIAN HONEYSUCKLE.** Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse; an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

L. Brownii—**SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE.** Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improved **L. sempervirens**.

L. caprifolium—**ITALIAN HONEYSUCKLE.** Produces pale yellow flowers in early spring.

L. Heckrottii—**HECKROTT'S HONEYSUCKLE.** Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

GARDEN MAKING. By L. H. Bailey. \$1.00. In this book the beginner in gardening is shown how easy it is to raise flowers, fruits and vegetables, and to beautify one's home grounds, if one starts right and has a genuine love for plants. It is thoroughly practical in every detail, and as a guide to daily practice in the garden it has no equal in horticultural literature.

PERIPLOCA (Silk Vine)

	Each	10	100
Strong, 3-year plants, field-grown.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$20.00

Periploca Graeca—**GRECIAN SILK VINE.** A rapid-growing deciduous climber with glossy green lanceolate leaves, flowers brownish purple inside and green at the margin; blooms in August.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM

(Malayan Jasmine)

	Each	10	100
3-inch pots	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Rhynchospermum Jasminoides—**MALAYAN JASMINE.** Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers from April until July. A valuable, hardy climber and rapid grower.

R. variegatum. A beautiful, variegated creeping form of the above. Very effective for covering low walls or rockwork.

ROSES (Climbing)

	Each	10	100
Plants on own roots.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Budded on Manetti.....	.35	3.00	25.00

SOLANUM (Potato Vine)

	Each	10	100
Prices	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

Solanum Jasminoides grandiflora—**POTATO VINE.** Free-blooming and rapid-grower; flowers white; evergreen. Not hardy north of Augusta. An improvement upon the old variety.

VINCA (Periwinkle)

A useful hardy vine for lawn vases.

Vinca major—**PERIWINKLE, or TRAILING MYRTLE.** A trailing evergreen, with large, blue flowers. Excellent for covering rockwork.

	Each	10	100
Strong clumps, from open ground	\$.25	\$2.00	\$10.00

V. variegata—**VARIEGATED PERIWINKLE, or TRAILING MYRTLE.** Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white.

	Each	10	100
From 3-inch pots.....	\$.25	\$2.00	\$15.00

WISTARIA

	Each	10	100
2 years, heavy, grafted.....	\$.50	\$4.00	\$30.00
1 year, grafted.....	.25	2.00	17.50

Wistaria Chinensis—**CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA.** A purple-flowering variety, fine.

W. Chinensis alba—**CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA.** A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber.

W. Chinensis florepleno—**DOUBLE PURPLE WISTARIA.** A variety with very double purple flowers. Until the vine is three years old it is a shy bloomer, but afterwards it becomes floriferous.

W. frutescens magnifica—**Own roots.** Flowers in long tassels, pale blue blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

W. multijuga—**JAPANESE WISTARIA.** A remarkably distinct and showy variety. Flowers light purple, in loose drooping racemes 1 to 3 feet long. Widely cultivated in Japan.

Wistaria Standards—See page 24.

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE. A practical guide to the cultivation and propagation of fruits, by Samuel T. Maynard, B.Sc. It gives descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets. Illustrated. 274 pages. \$1.00.

(All prices quoted are postpaid.)



Amoor River Privet Hedge.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Not Less Than 40 Plants Will Be Furnished at the Prices Quoted for 100, or 400 at the 1,000 Rates.

ARBORVITAE SEEDLINGS

ASIATIC SECTION.

18 to 24 inches, \$10.00 per 100.

Biota pyramidalis. Green seedlings. Makes a fine hedge; stands shearing well.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

	100	100	1,000
Heavy, 2 to 3 feet.....	\$2.50	\$20.00	.....
Strong, well-branched plants			
18 to 24 inches high.....	2.00	15.00	\$100.00

Berberis Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge.

BUXUS (Boxwood)

	100	1,000
4 to 6 inches, bushy.....	\$8.00	\$60.00

Buxus suffruticosa. (Dwarf Box.) For edging. As with many plants that have gradually gone out of use, this plant is again becoming in great demand. We offer a nice lot of plants.

CERASUS

(Mock Orange of the South)

	100	1,000
2-year, seedlings, 15 to 18 inches.....	\$4.00	\$25.00
1-year, seedlings, 10 to 12 inches.....	2.00	15.00

Cerasus Caroliniana. (Prunus Caroliniana). MOCK ORANGE of the SOUTH. This well-known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. The large plants are difficult to transplant, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart.

CITRUS (Hardy Orange)

	100	1,000
1-year, 12 to 18 inches.....	\$3.00	\$15.00

Citrus trifoliata—JAPAN HARDY ORANGE. TRIFOLIATE ORANGE. This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes, far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. It is entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. Our hedges of this plant were the first planted in the United States, and make an impenetrable barrier for anything from a rabbit to an elephant.

Hedges of this plant require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge knife can be made by taking a 28-inch scythe blade, straightening the shank and riveting it to a 14 or 18-inch straight wooden handle.

CYDONIA JAPONICA

Cydonia Japonica. (Pyrus Japonica). JAPAN QUINCE, or FIRE BUSH. This is a very desirable hedge plant where a blooming hedge is desired.

	100	1,000
Strong plants, 3 1/2 to 4 feet, well-branched.....	\$20.00	\$150.00
Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet, well-branched.....	10.00	60.00

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

Ligustrum Amurense—AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. True. Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, and sometimes loses its leaves during very cold weather, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE—Continued.

hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is needed. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set, cut back to 8 to 10 inches in order to make a dense hedge.

	100	1,000	Per 100
Well-branched, 24 to 30 inches.....	\$5.00	\$40.00	
L. ovalifolium —CALIFORNIA PRIVET. This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than <i>L. Amurensis</i> .			
	100	1,000	
3 to 4 feet, very bushy, 3 years.....	\$15.00	\$100.00	
3 to 4 feet, branched, 3 years.....	8.00	60.00	
24 to 30 ins., nicely branched, 2 yrs..	4.00	30.00	

PRUNING—No special time can be named. The new growth should be sheared whenever it has reached a length of 6 to 8 inches. Cut off one-half of this growth and proceed in same manner with each succeeding shearing until the hedge has attained the desired height, then leave half an inch of new wood at each clipping. In forwarding plants, especially during the early fall or winter months, we would suggest that the tops be cut off to 8 to 10 inches. This not only reduces freight charges, but avoids any possible heating, should there be any delay in transit, and plants are ready for setting.

ROSE MARIE PAVIE (Polyantha)

	Per 100
2 years, 24 to 30 inches, very heavy.....	\$15.00
1-year, 12 to 15 inches, heavy.....	10.00

Rose Marie Pavie. This makes a very ornamental hedge of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as it is in constant bloom from early spring until frost. May be planted 2 feet apart. Pale rose changing to white; flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas this is the most desirable for hedges, as it is hardy in the northern states.

SPIRAEA

Spiraea Anthony Waterer. This makes a neat, low-growing hedge; foliage beautifully variegated green, red and white; flowers dark crimson, produced during entire summer.

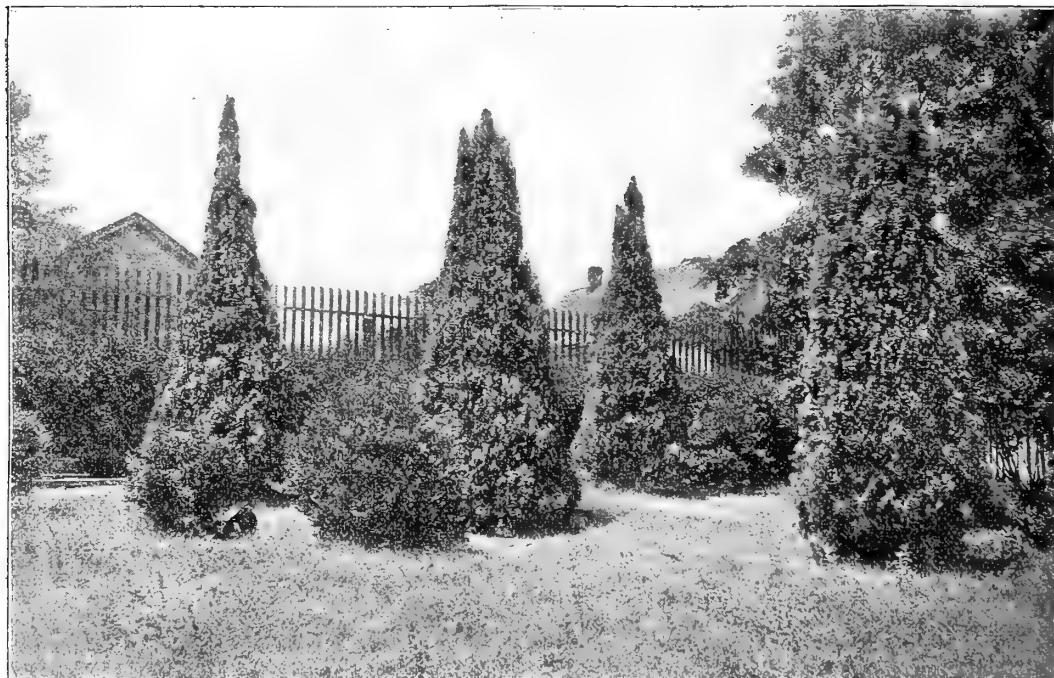
	Per 100
2 to 3 feet, very strong.....	\$15.00
15 to 18 inches, strong, bushy plants.....	10.00

S. Thunbergii—THUNBERG'S SPIRAEA. Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge.

	Per 100
24 to 30 inches, very heavy.....	\$15.00
15 to 18 inches.....	10.00

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the southern states, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. Our collection of Biotas, Cupressinae, etc., comprises many new and valuable varieties. Most of these plants are grown in open ground and lifted with balls of earth around the roots and wrapped with moss and burlap when being forwarded. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.



Group of Biota Aurea Conspicua.

We can supply fine specimen plants of many varieties at from \$5.00 to \$25.00 each, according to size. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 inches, \$4.00. Or, 100 fine plants, in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, \$25.00.

ABIES (Fir)

Abies Frazeri—FRAZER'S BALSAM FIR. (She Balsam of the Southern Alleghany Mountains). Of erect pyramidal growth; foliage dark, shining green. Thrives best in the upper sections of the South.

	Each.	Per 10.
2 to 3 feet	\$1.00	\$8.00
18 to 24 inches	.50	4.00

A. pectinata—EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. A tall-growing tree; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath. A valuable and handsome variety.

	Each.
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown	\$.50

ARBORVITAE (Biota-Thuya)

ASIATIC SECTION.

Biota aurea conspicua. A new variety originated by us. Growth more erect than the Aurea; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.

	Each.	10
5 to 6 feet, beautiful specimens	\$4.00	
4 feet	1.50	\$12.50
3 feet	1.00	8.00
24 to 30 inches	.75	6.00
18 to 24 inches	.50	4.00

B. aurea nana—BERCKMANS' GOLDEN ARBORVITAE. The most popular of all Biotas. A new variety which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. This plant is very effective for window-boxes and for tubs in exposed places, where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. Has stood a temperature of 10 degrees below zero at New York. Consequently, it is the hardest of its class.

	Each.	10	100
36 inches, beautiful specimens	\$2.00	\$15.00	\$120.00
30 inches, beautiful specimens	1.50	12.00	90.00
24 to 30 ins., specimens	1.25	10.00	80.00
20 to 24 inches	1.00	7.50	60.00
18 to 20 inches	.75	6.00	50.00
15 to 18 inches	.50	4.00	35.00

B. aurea pyramidalis. (Originated by us.) Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 20 feet in height and is 20 years old.

	Each.	10	100
48 inches	\$1.00	\$8.00	
36 inches	.75	6.00	\$50.00
24 to 30 inches	.50	4.00	35.00

Note—The last three described sub-varieties were selected from a lat of 10,000 seedlings and are of transcendent values.

B. Japonica filiformis. A new Japanese variety with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries, also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

	Each.
48 inches high, 3 feet in diameter, beautiful specimens	\$5.00
40 inches high, beautiful specimens	3.00
36 inches high	1.50
24 to 30 inches high	1.00
18 to 24 inches high	.50

B. intermedia. Of erect and compact growth; foliage bright green. Largely used for planting in tubs.

	Each.
6 feet, beautiful, compact plants	\$3.00
5 feet, beautiful, compact plants	2.00

B. Rosedale. A variety which originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. Very desirable.

	Each.	10	100
30 to 36 inches	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
20 to 24 inches	.75	5.00	40.00
15 to 18 inches	.50	4.00	30.00

ARBORVITAE (Thuya)

AMERICAN SECTION.

Thuya gigantea. (Lobbii).—PACIFIC COAST ARBORVITAE. A tall-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

	Each.	10
20 to 36 inches	\$1.00	
20 to 24 inches	.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 inches	.50	

T. globosa. Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

	Each.
15 to 18 inches	.50

T. Peabody. Of dwarf compact growth. Foliage of bright, golden color, which it retains throughout the summer.

	Each.
15 to 18 inches	.50

T. Reidii. A dwarf variety of slow growth and very compact habit.

	Each.
4 to 5 feet, very heavy specimens	\$4.00

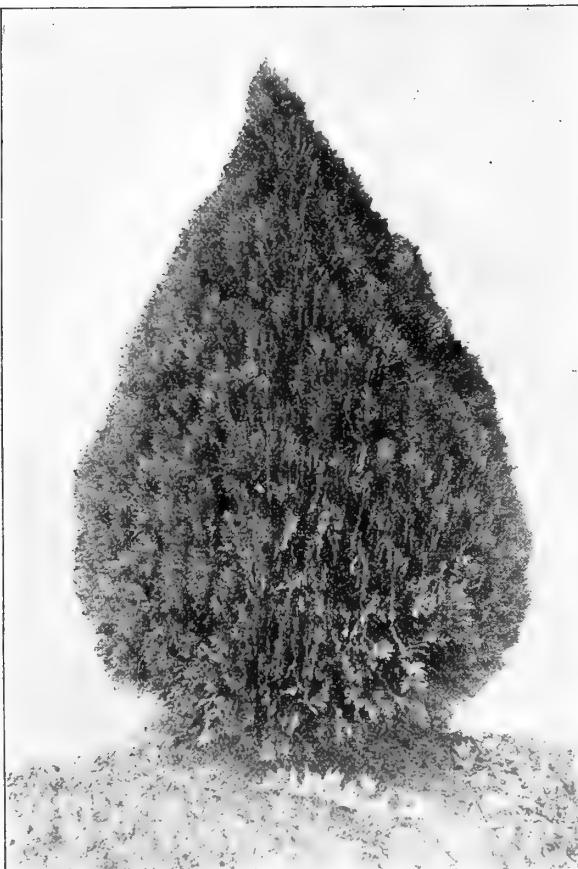
	Each.
12 to 15 inches	.50

All the above Arborvitae have abundant small roots and transplant well.

CEDRUS (Cedar)

	Each.	10
20 to 24 inches	.75	\$6.00
15 to 18 inches	.50	4.00

Cedrus Deodara—HIMALAYAN, or DEODAR CEDAR. (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains.) A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely.



Biota Aurea Nana.



Cedrus Deodara.

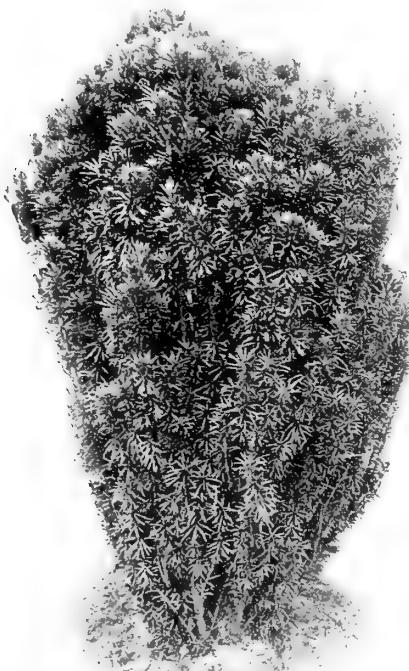
CEPHALOTAXUS (False Yew)

Cephalotaxus drupacea. This is a beautiful dwarf-growing variety forming a low bush with spreading branches; very scarce and valuable;

Each. 10
12 to 15 ins., plants from 3-in. pots \$.50 \$4.00

C. Fortunei—FORTUNE'S YEW. This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Produces purple fruit about one-half inch in diameter. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

Each. 10
30 to 36 inches, very heavy..... \$1.00 \$8.00
24 to 30 inches, heavy..... .75 6.00
15 to 18 inches..... .50 4.00



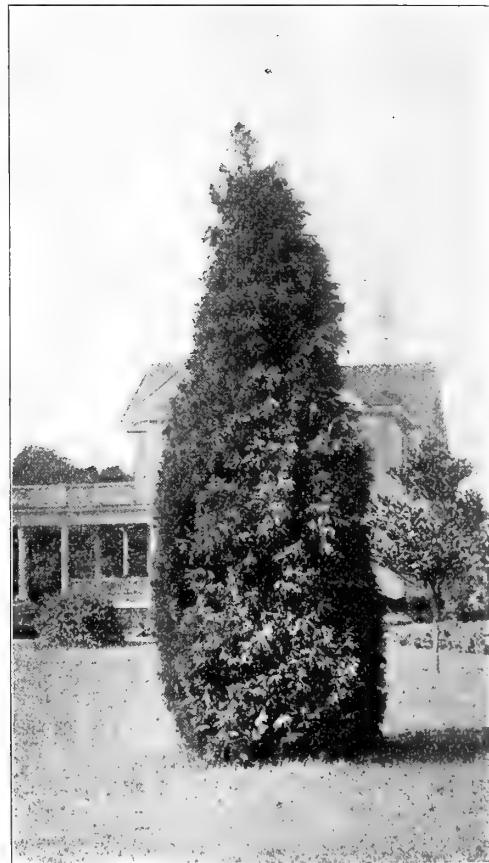
Cephalotaxus Pedunculata Fastigiata.
(Podocarpus Koraiana.)

C. pedunculata. (*Podocarpus Japonica*.)—STEM-FRUITED YEW. A medium-sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit; leaves from 1 to 2 inches long, dark, glossy green. A beautiful variety. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each.	10
15 to 18 ins., branched, pot-grown..	\$.75	\$5.00
12 to 15 ins., branched, pot-grown..	.50	4.00

C. pedunculata fastigiata. (*Podocarpus Koraiana*.)—KOREAN YEW. An upright-growing variety, of bushy habit, with narrow, dark-green foliage. Very hardy and desirable. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

	Each.	10
30 to 36 inches.....	\$1.00	\$7.50
24 to 30 inches.....	.75	5.00
18 to 20 inches.....	.50	4.00



Cupressus Elegans.

CUPRESSUS (Cypress)

Of this species we grow many varieties which are well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. They are graceful, rapid-growing trees varying in habit and growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

	Each.	10
Strong plants, 24 to 36 inches, from 5-inch pots	\$0.75	\$6.00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches, from 4 and 5-inch pots.....	.50	.400
A few large specimens from 6 and 10-inch pots, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.		

Cupressus elegans. Foliage feathery of glaucous tint, ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. excelsa. Erect growth; foliage of ashy hue; ultimate height, 25 to 30 feet.

CUPRESSUS—Continued.



Cupressus Gracilis.

C. funebris. FUNERAL CYPRESS. Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. glauca. Foliage ashy green; rapid upright grower; ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. goveniana. Of rapid growth and compact habit; foliage bright green; ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. gracilis. Ashy green foliage; graceful habit; ultimate height, 30 to 40 feet.

C. Knightiana. Foliage of glaucous hue; exceedingly graceful; of rapid growth; ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. lusitanica. (C. Sinensis Pendula). CYPRESS OF GOA. A graceful variety with glaucous green foliage; branches pendent; ultimate height, 30 to 50 feet.

C. Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees: habit of growth varies according to subvarieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal—foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

3 feet	Each.	10
20 to 24 inches	\$1.00	\$7.50
	.50	4.00

C. macrocarpa. MONTEREY CYPRESS. In California this is extensively planted for hedges and wind breaks. It forms here a fine tree, 25 to 40 feet with spreading branches, and dark, green foliage.

C. majestica. Foliage ashy green. Branches slightly pendulous. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

C. Nutkaensis. (Thuyopsis Borealis). NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS, or YELLOW CEDAR. With upright branches, pendulous at the extremities. Foliage dark green. A very handsome conifer. Ultimate height, 50 to 60 feet. Very hardy.

20 to 24 inches, very compact	Each.	10
18 to 20 inches	\$1.00	.....
	.50	\$4.00

C. sempervirens pyramidalis. ORIENTAL PYRAMIDAL CYPRESS. Of compact and shaft-like habit. Ultimate height, 60 to 80 feet.

Strong plants, 5 to 6 feet high	Each.	10
Strong plants, 4 to 5 feet high	\$1.00	.....
Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet high	.75	\$6.00
	.50	4.00

C. sempervirens Royalii. (C. Whitleyana.) The most shaft-like of the group. Forms a main stem from which very small branches radiate. Very distinct. Grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet.

Strong plants, 4 to 5 feet high	Each.	10
Strong plants, 3 to 4 feet high	\$1.00	.....
Strong plants, 2 to 3 feet high	.75	.....
	.50	\$4.00

C. variegata. (Chamaecyparis). VARIEGATED CYPRESS. A beautiful variety, with foliage with golden variegations. A very distinct and conspicuous tree. Growth somewhat open.

5 to 6 feet, fine specimens	Each.	\$5.00
3 to 4 feet, fine specimens	.....	2.50
30 inches	.....	1.00
20 to 24 inches	.....	.50

CRYPTOMERIA (Japanese Cedar)

Cryptomeria Japonica—JAPANESE CEDAR. A graceful and rapid-growing conifer of medium size. Leaves short, green, slightly tinged brown in winter.

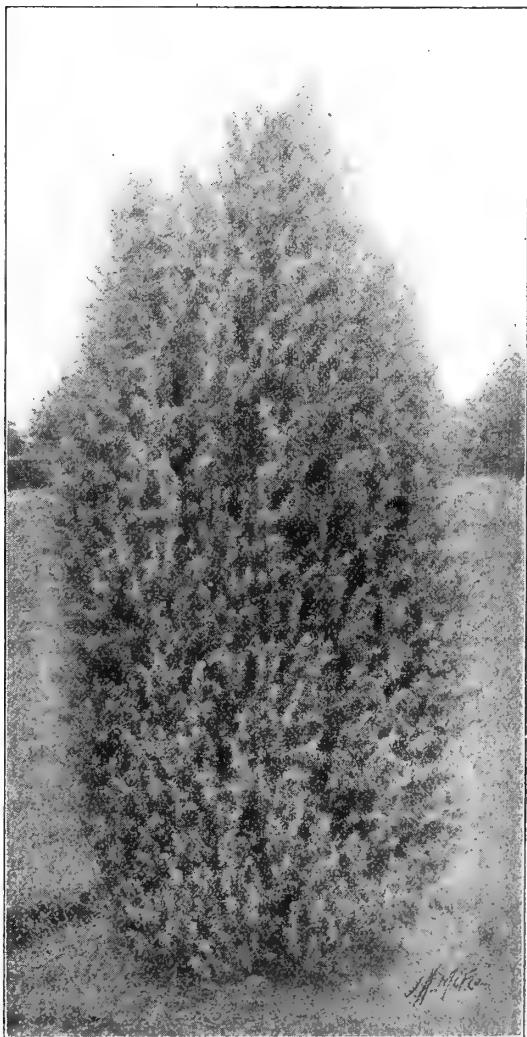
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	Each.	Per 10.
.....	\$.50	\$4.00

JUNIPERUS (The Juniper Tree)

Juniperus communis—COMMON ENGLISH JUNIPER. A very desirable variety, with spreading or erect branches, sometimes forming a tree 40 feet high.

4 feet, strong, bushy plants	Each.	10
3 feet, strong, bushy plants	.75	\$6.00
18 to 24 inches, bushy plants	.50	4.00

J. communis aurea—GOLDEN COMMON JUNIPER. A beautiful form of the common juniper; foliage bright



Juniperus Communis.

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS AUREA—Continued.

golden; of dwarf drooping habit. Especially beau-			
iful when the young growth starts.	Each.	10	
12 to 15 inches, bushy.....	\$.50	\$4.00	
J. Hiberica—IRISH JUNIPER. A distinct and beau-			
iful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling	Each	10	100
a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.			
4 feet, very heavy.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	
2 to 3 feet, heavy.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00
18 to 24 inches.....	.35	3.00	25.00



Juniperus Oblonga.

J. Japonica aurea variegata—GOLDEN VARIEGATED			
JAPAN JUNIPER. Very dwarf. Foliage spotted			
green.	Each		
15 to 18 inches.....			\$.50
J. oblonga—NEPUAL JUNIPER. Upright habit; with			
slender diverging and recurving branches. Ultimate			
height, 10 to 15 feet.	Each	10	
Extra heavy specimens, 30 to 36			
inches high, 3 to 4 feet spread....	\$3.00		
24 to 30 inches.....	.75	\$6.00	
18 to 24 inches.....	.50	4.00	
J. sabina tamariscifolia. A dwarf procumbent variety			
with foliage dark green.	Each		
24 to 30 inches.....			\$1.00
12 to 15 inches.....			.50
J. sinensis argentea variegata—VARIEGATED CHINESE			
JUNIPER.			
Foliage somewhat similar to J. Japonica , but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches			
beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn			
out in summer. It is a fine variety.	Each	10	
20 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00		
15 to 18 inches.....	.75	\$6.00	
J. suecica—SWEDISH JUNIPER. Foliage light green,			
very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet.	Each	10	
18 inches.....	\$0.50	\$4.00	

LIBOCEDRUS DECURRENS

(California Arbovitae)

	Each.	10	100
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy.....	\$3.00		
36 to 40 inches, very heavy.....	1.25	\$10.00	
30 to 36 inches, heavy.....	1.00	8.00	\$75.00
24 to 30 inches.....	.75	6.00	50.00

Libocedrus decurrens—CALIFORNIA ARBORVITAE. A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches; bright green, feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet.

PICEA (Spruce)

3 to 3 1/2 feet.....	Each.	10	
18 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00	\$8.00	

Picea excelsa—NORWAY SPRUCE. A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections, but succeeding only to a moderate extent in the South. Well adapted to the mount in districts.

PINUS (Pine)

	Each.	Per 10.
24 inches, heavy, well-branched.....	\$0.75	\$6.00
15 to 20 ins., heavy, well-branched.....	.50	4.00
Pinus excelsa—BHOTAN PINE. Resembles the white		
Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves,		
and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in		
India as "Drooping Fir."		

RETINISPORA (Japan Cypress)

(Chamaecyparis.)

Retinispora obtusa nana—DWARF JAPAN

CYPRESS. Very compact; foliage rich dark green. Very valuable. This is the variety greatly used by the Japanese for growing in grotesque shapes.

Each	10
12 inches, bushy.....	\$0.75
8 to 10 inches, bushy.....	.50

R. pisifera—SEWARA, or PEA-FRUITED

CYPRESS. Of dwarf growth; slender branches, with small, glaucous leaves.

Each	
5 to 6 feet, beautiful compact, sheared specimens, 3 to 3 1/2 feet diameter at base, 8 to 10 years old.....	\$10.00
4 to 4 1/2 feet, beautiful compact, sheared specimens, 30 inches diameter at base, 8 to 10 years old.....	7.50
36 to 40 inches, compact sheared specimens, very fine.....	2.00

R. pisifera argentea—SILVER PLUME CYPRESS. Very dwarf and compact; foliage silver-tipped. A beautiful variety.

Each	
15 to 18 inches.....	\$0.75

R. plumosa—PLUME-LIKE CYPRESS. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

Each	
6 to 8 feet high, 4 to 5 feet diameter at base beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted.....	\$15.00
6 to 7 feet high, 3 feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, several times transplanted, 8 to 10 years old.....	10.00
5 to 6 feet high, 30 to 36 inches diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted.....	7.50



Libocedrus Decurrens.

RETINISPORA—Continued.

R. plumosa aurea—GOLDEN CYPRESS

This is one of the best, hardiest, and most desirable Retinisporas. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly, and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height 10 to 15 feet.

Each.

5 to 6 feet high, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted	\$12.50
5 to 6 feet high, 3 feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted	10.00
4 to 5 feet high, 3 feet diameter at base, beautiful specimens, 8 to 10 years old, several times transplanted	7.50
3 to 4 feet high, 30 inches diameter at base, beautiful specimens, several times transplanted	5.00

R. squarrosa Siboldii. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. A very fine and conspicuous variety.

Each. 10

30 to 40 inches, specimen plants	\$1.00	\$8.00
20 to 24 inches....	.75	6.00
15 to 18 inches....	.50	4.00

R. squarrosa Veitchii—VEITCH'S SILVER CYPRESS.

Rapid grower; foliage bluish-green. Very handsome. Distinct from all other sorts. Heath-like foliage. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

Each.

7 to 8 feet, 40 to 48 inches diameter, very compact specimens, several times sheared and transplanted, 10 to 12 years old.....	\$12.50
5 to 6 feet, 30 to 36 inches diameter, very compact specimens, several times sheared and transplanted, 8 to 10 years old.....	7.50
4 to 5 feet, 24 to 30 inches diameter, very compact specimens, several times sheared and transplanted, 8 to 10 years old.....	5.00
36 to 40 inches, compact, sheared specimens 24 to 30 inches, compact.....	1.00
15 to 18 inches, 50 cents each; \$4.00 per 10.	



Retinispora Squarrosa Veitchii.

TAXUS (Yew)

Taxus baccata—ENGLISH YEW. Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

Each.	10
15 to 18 inches, bushy plants.....	\$.50 \$4.00

TSUGA (Hemlock)

15 to 18 inches.....	.50	4.00
20 to 24 inches.....	\$1.00	\$8.00
15 to 18 inches.....	.50	4.00

Tsuga Caroliniana—CAROLINA HEMLOCK. A fine graceful, tall-growing tree, of compact habit. Foliage dark green. Very hardy. Much superior to the common Hemlock.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large, plump heads. When planted in masses or groups their great value is brought out.

EULALIA JAPONICA

Each 10 - 100

Large clumps from open ground, 6 to 12 inches.....	50 cents to \$1.00
Strong plants from 3-inch pots.....	.25 \$1.50 \$10.00

Eulalia Japonica univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

E. variegata—STRIPED EULALIA. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

E. zebra—ZEBRA-STRIPED EULALIA. Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with

gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

GYNERIUM (Pampas Grass)

Each 10 100

Large clumps from open ground, 8 to 10 inches.....	\$1.00
Strong plants from 3 and 4-in. pots	.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

Gynerium argenteum—WHITE PAMPAS GRASS. With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite.

G. elegans—WHITE PAMPAS GRASS. New. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early. *G. roi des roses*—PINK PAMPAS GRASS. Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing. New variety.

FARM MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTS, MANAGEMENT, ETC. By F. W. Card. With many photographs. \$2.20.

A PLEA FOR HARDY PLANTS. By J. Wilkinson Elliot. This simple and clear-cut plea, based on observation, experience, and great skill, is enforced to the reader by very many beautiful photographic illustrations, showing what can be done with hardy plants under proper and economical treatment. 20 illustrations. \$1.76.

THE WATER GARDEN. By Henri Hus and Henry S. Conrad. A practical garden knowledge of the best water lilies and other aquatics by America's great authority on the family, with cultural details; making of ponds and small gardens. Illustrated. \$1.21.

COTTON. By Charles W. Burkett and Charles H. Pope. The only book in existence covering every side of this great subject. \$2.20.

Sub-Tropical Division

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUB-TROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

The exportation of our nursery products to Cuba, Porto Rico, the West Indies, South America, Mexico and other foreign countries has increased so rapidly during the past few years that we are warranted in saying that they are well adapted to those sections and have given satisfaction. We include in this division such fruit trees and plants as are grown especially for tropical and subtropical countries. The periods of maturity vary more or less according to localities.



3-Year-Old Dwarf Orange in Fruit.

ACACIA FARNESIANA (Popinac)

	Each.	10
18 to 24 inches, from 3-inch pots.....	\$.25	\$2.00

A well-known and popular plant. Branches thorny; foliage with minute leaflets; flowers in round yellow balls; very fragrant. A profuse bloomer.

APPLES

Descriptions and prices on Page 6.

Early-ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

SELECT LIST.

Astrachan Red	Kansas Queen
Early Harvest	May Pippin
Early Red Margaret	Oldenburg
Gravenstein	Red June
Hominy	Yellow Transparent
Horse	

APRICOTS

Descriptions and prices on Page 7.

CAMPHOR (Cinnamomum Camphora)

(The Camphor Tree.)

	Each	10	100
4 years, very heavy, pot-grown....	\$.75	\$6.00	.....
3 years, 3 to 4 ft., well-branched pot-grown .....	.50	4.00	.....
2 years, 24 to 30 inches, well- branched, pot-grown.....	.35	2.50	\$20.00

We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground do not transplant readily. This tree is perfectly hardy and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well on poor soil, but will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce.

ELAEAGNUS EDULIS

Descriptions and prices on Page 16.

ERIOBOTRYA

Descriptions and prices on Page 16.

FIGS

Descriptions and prices on Page 7.

GRAPES

Descriptions and prices on Page 15.

The following Grapes are recommended for Florida and Subtropical sections:

Berckmans	James
Brighton	Moore's Diamond
Concord	Moore's Early
Delaware	Niagara
Flowers	Superior
Ives	Thomas

GUAVA (Psidium)

Psidium Cattleyanum—RED CATTLEY GUAVA. A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Cattley Guava.

Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, from 4-inch pots, well-branched.....	\$.40	\$3.00 \$25.00
12 to 15 inches, from 3-in. pots	.25	2.00 15.00

P. lucidum—YELLOW CATTLEY GUAVA. Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley, sweeter and of much better quality. Very refreshing when eaten raw. Wonderfully prolific. The best of all for jellies.

Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, from 4-inch pots, well-branched.....	\$.40	\$3.00 \$25.00
15 to 18 inches, from 3-in. pots..	.25	2.00 15.00

MULBERRIES

Descriptions and prices on Page 16.

Hicks'	Downings	Stubbs
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OLIVES

Descriptions and prices on Page 16.

PEACHES

Descriptions and prices on Page 8.

SELECT LIST

Alexander	Hiley
Belle	Juno
Berenice	Oriole
Carman	Peach-To (free)
Elberta	Sned
General Lee	Thurber
Greensboro	Waddell

PEARS

Descriptions and prices on Page 9.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

Garber's	LeConte
Hawaii	Smith
Keifler	

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Alamo	Wilder
Bartlett	Buerre' Superfin
Belle Lucrative	Duchesse d'Angouleme
Doyenne d'Ete	

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE

Descriptions and prices on Page 10.

PLUMS, JAPANESE

Descriptions and prices on Page 11.

POMEGRANATES

Descriptions and prices on Page 16.

CITRUS FRUITS**(ORANGES, KINKANS, LEMONS, ETC.)**

After many years' test, we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* (Hardy Orange), this stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. These plants are most desirable for growing in tubs in greenhouses and conservatories. The increasing demand for our plants speaks for itself. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. For distant shipments the plants should be defoliated. In this manner the growth of the plant is not checked.

KINKAN, or KUMQUAT

	Each.	10	100
2 years, grafted plants, 15 to 18 ins., well-branched	\$0.75	\$5.00	
2 years, grafted plants, 10 to 12 ins., well-branched	.50	3.50	

This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

Marumi—Round

Nagami—Oblong

LEMONS—Grafted

	Each.	10	100
Large, well-branched specimens, 4 to 5 feet	\$5.00		
Large, well-branched specimens, 3 1/2 to 4 feet	4.00		
3 feet, nicely branched	2.00		
30 inches, nicely branched	1.00		
18 to 24 inches, nicely branched	.75	\$6.00	
15 to 18 inches, nicely branched	.50	4.00	

Belair, Genoa, Lamb's, Villafranca and Variegated.

Lemon—AMERICAN WONDER, or PONDEROSA. (On Own Roots.) We have a fine stock of well-branched specimen plants, bearing size.

	Each.
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy specimens, in 12-inch tubs	\$5.00
3 1/2 to 4 feet, extra heavy specimens in 12-inch tubs	4.00
36 inches, very bushy, from 9 and 10-in. pots	2.00
30 inches, nicely branched	1.00
18 to 24 inches, very bushy	.75
15 to 18 inches, bushy	.50

Note—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly prolific; produces fruit often weighing 2 1/2 to 3 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for house culture.

LIMES

Tahiti and Sweet. Same sizes and prices as lemons.

ORANGES

	Each	10	100
36 inches, very bushy	\$2.00		
20 to 24 inches, very bushy	1.00	\$7.50	
15 to 18 inches, very bushy	.75	5.00	
12 to 15 inches, bushy	.50	3.50	\$25.00

DeColmar, Homosassa, Jaffa, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Naval or Pernambuco, Satsuma or Onshiu, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelps's Tangerine, Cleopatra or Spice Tangerine, Washington Naval.

ORANGE—OTAHEITE

(Chinese Dwarf Orange)

	Each.	10	100
12 to 15 inches, bushy, on own roots	\$0.50		\$4.00
8 to 10 inches, on own roots	.25		2.00

Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. Same sizes and prices as oranges.

Triumph, etc.

Greenhouse Department

The great increase in the demand for palms, azaleas, camellias and hardy ornamental shrubs and plants in the past few years has thoroughly convinced us that this is "a day of specialties," and therefore we have discontinued growing a general line of bedding and greenhouse plants, such as geraniums, heliotropes, salvias, canas, etc. The space heretofore occupied in our greenhouses by such plants is now devoted to producing a few specialties, which are grown in immense quantities. The plants offered are in the best possible condition.

ALLAMANDA HENDERSONII

	Each.	10	100
3-inch pots	\$0.25	\$2.00	

Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA**NORFOLK ISLAND PINE**

	Each.
18 inches, from 5-inch pots	\$1.50
12 inches, from 4-inch pots	1.00
10 inches	.75
6 to 8 inches	.50

This noble confier has succeeded in south Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the

winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

ASPARAGUS

	Each.	10	100
Extra strong plants, from 6-inch pots	\$1.00		
Extra strong plants, from 5-inch pots	.75		
Extra strong plants, from 4-inch pots	.50		\$3.00
Extra strong plants, from 3-inch pots	.25		2.00

Asparagus plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

A. sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Frounds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

ASPIDISTRA LURIDA

	Each.
Strong clumps, from open ground.....	\$0.50

Aspidistra lurida. Popular decorative plant. Will stand much abuse, such as dust, dry air, lack of water, but naturally fond of water. Grows freely on edge of ponds. Foliage broad; green and white variegated. Hardy at Augusta.

CALADIUMS

Caladiums fancy-leaved. Dry bulbs ready in November. This magnificent genus of plants has in the last few years become very popular, both for decorating the conservatory and greenhouse and for window-boxes. They are also admirably adapted for planting in the open ground. They do best in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the heat of the afternoon sun, and if the ground is well enriched will not fail to please the most fastidious. As soon as all danger of frost is past in the spring the plants or bulbs can be set out in the open ground. In the fall after the growth is finished, take up the bulbs and keep them in a warm, dry place, either in sand or charcoal, and in the spring they can be again set out.

Our collection comprises over fifty of the best and most distinct varieties, including over twenty-five of the new Brazilian sorts.

A description of the wonderful combination of colors and beautiful blending of shades in these plants is impossible. In some the leaves are bright red with darker veins; some have a delicate rose-colored center, shading off to white; others are pure white and so transparent that writing held beneath the leaf may be readily deciphered through it. Many varieties are as brightly colored and as delicately beautiful as flowers. A bed of these grand plants will not disappoint you. If the bulbs are started in a greenhouse in February and potted frequently while in growth, they will make a most magnificent display in the house until all danger of frost is past in the spring, when they can be set in open ground if desired. Otherwise, by having the plants repotted as needed they can be kept in growth in greenhouses continuously until October.

	Each.	10
Large-sized blubs.....	\$0.25	\$2.00
Medium-sized bulbs.....	.20	1.50

C. esculentum—TANYAH, or ELEPHANT EAR. A bulbous plant producing immense leaves, which are of great ornamental value. The roots are used throughout the eastern and southern countries for culinary purposes. The Japanese use it for a dish called Poi, which is highly nutritive. Succeeds best in rich, moist situations and can be cultivated the same as potatoes.

	Each.	10	100
Extra large bulbs.....	\$0.25	\$2.00	\$15.00
Large bulbs.....	.15	1.00	8.00

CASUARINA TENUISSIMA

AUSTRALIAN BEEFWOOD

	Each.	10
Strong plants, from 4-inch pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

Casuarina tenuissima—AUSTRALIAN BEEFWOOD. With drooping pale green branches. The plant is of very odd habit and is useful for decorating with palms, etc. Not hardy north of middle Florida.

FERNS

Nephrolepis Barrowsii. IMPROVED OSTRICH PLUME FERN. Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and are exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant.

	Each.
Beautiful specimens from 6-inch pots.....	\$2.00
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	.50
Fine plants, from 3 inch pots.....	.25

N. davallioides furcans —CURLED SWORD FERN.	A
very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage.	Each.
Beautiful specimens, from 10-inch pots.....	\$5.00
Beautiful specimens, from 8-inch pots.....	4.00
Beautiful specimens, from 6-inch pots.....	2.00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-inch pots.....	1.00
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25

N. exaltata <i>Bostoniensis</i> —BOSTON SWORD FERN.	A
Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental Ferns ever introduced. Of	Each.
beautiful culture.	Each.
Beautiful specimens, from 10-inch pots.....	\$5.00
Beautiful specimens, from 8-inch pots.....	3.00
Beautiful specimens, from 7-inch pots.....	2.00
Beautiful specimens, from 6-inch pots.....	1.00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-inch pots.....	.75
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25

N. Piersonii elegans —	A sport from the Boston
Fern. The side pinnae being again sub-divided and	Each.
standing at right angles to the midrib, makes very	beautiful fronds.
Apt to revert to the original	type.
Beautiful specimens, from 6-inch pots.....	\$2.00
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	.50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25

N. Scottii —DWARF BOSTON FERN.	This is like the
Boston Fern in general characteristics, but dwarf,	more compact and very graceful.
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots.....	Each.
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25



Fancy-leaved Caladiums.

FICUS ELASTICA

INDIA-RUBBER TREE

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, stocky, 5-in. pots	\$1.00	\$7.50	.....
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.75	6.00	.....
10 to 12 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.50	4.00	\$30.00

This is the well-known and popular Rubber Plant. Unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration. All our plants are grown from top-cuttings and can be supplied by the thousand.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS

	Each	10	100
Very strong plants from 4-in. pots	\$0.50	\$4.00	.....
Stocky plants from 3-inch pots.....	.25	2.00	\$15.00

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in south Florida. In this section they should be bedded in open ground in April and potted off in October. The flowers are produced continuously during the entire summer.

Hibiscus Baptistii. Crimson; double.
H. Cooperii. Variegated foliage.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS—Continued.

H. decorus. Single rose.		
H. double salmon.		
H. double yellow.		
H. grandiflorus. Single red; very large.		
H. Lambertyi. Vivid red; single.		
H. miniat. Vivid red; double. Very beautiful.		
H. peach blow. This is a fine new variety. Color a most beautiful shade of clear pink; double.		
H. sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet; double.		
H. versicolor. Crimson, mottled white; single.		

JASMINUM**JASMINE.**

	Each.	10
Very heavy, well-branched plants from 4-inch pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00
Heavy, well-branched plants from 4-inch pots.....	.35	3.00
Strong, well-branched plants from 3-inch pots.....	.25	2.00
Jasminum Grand Duke. Double white; extremely fragrant.		

PALMS

Owing to the growing popularity of Palms we are making a specialty of them, and can supply these by the thousand. We devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting-room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as *Phoenix*, *Saeforthia* and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cow-dung and some bone meal. Give drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil only moist during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller one twice during summer. The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy and suitable for open ground in Middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.

ARECA

Areca lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems.

	Each.	10
24 to 30 inches, 5-inch pots.....	\$1.00	.....
20 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.50	.....
15 to 18 inches, 3-inch pots.....	.35	\$3.00

A. Lutescens. Made-up plants—three plants in a pot:

	Each.	10
24 to 30 inches, very bushy, 6-inch pots.....	\$2.00	.....
20 to 24 inches, very bushy, 5-inch pots.....	1.00	.....
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.50	.....

***CHAMAEROPS**

Chamaerops fortunei, or *excelsa*—CHUSAN FAN PALMETTO. The hardest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially-shaded situation.

	Each.	10
15 inches, strong plants.....	\$0.75	\$5.00
12 inches, strong plants.....	.50	4.00

J. Maid of Orleans. Semi-double; white; very fragrant.
J. Sambac. (Arabian Jasmine.) Flowers single white; very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

MEYENIA ERECTA

	Each.	10
Very strong plants, from 4-inch pots.....	\$0.50	.....
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	.25	\$2.00

Meyenia erecta alba. A large shrub. Flowers large white, with yellow throat. Almost a perpetual bloomer. In middle Florida this plant is perfectly hardy, and attains a height of 10 to 20 feet. A most beautiful plant.

M. erecta cerulea. Of same habit as *M. erecta alba*, but with flowers of intense violet, with rich orange throat.

TECOMA CAPENSIS (Climber)

	Each.	10
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots.....	\$0.25	\$2.00

Tecoma capensis. Flowers bright red; blooms continually during the summer. A beautiful plant. Hardy south of Savannah.

**Kentia.**

C. gracilis. A very graceful variety, with deeply cut, fan-shaped leaves.

	Each.	10
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

***CORYPHA AUSTRALIS**

	Each.	10
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots.....	\$0.50	\$4.00

Of robust growth; foliage very stiff; dark green, fan-shaped leaves. Can stand more cold than Latanias.

CYCAS REVOLUTA*SAGO PALM**

Stems 5 inches in diam., 10 to 12 perfect leaves.....\$3.00
Stems 4 inches in diam., 8 to 10 perfect leaves.....2.50
Stems 4 inches in diam., 6 to 8 perfect leaves.....1.50
Stems 3 1/2 to 4 ins. in diam., 5 to 6 perfect leaves 1.00

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.

KENTIA

Kentia Belmoreana —H O W E A, or CURLED-LEAF PALM.	A most graceful variety, with beautiful drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular Palm grown.	Each.
36 to 40 inches, 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 7-inch pots	\$5.00	
26 to 30 inches, 6 characterized leaves, 6-inch pots	3.00	
24 to 30 inches, 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	1.50	
20 to 24 inches, 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	1.00	
18 to 20 inches, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots	.50	

K. Belmoreana—Made-up plants:

3 in a pot, 30 inches, 8-inch pots.....	4.00	
3 in a pot, 20 to 24 inches, 6-inch pots.....	2.00	

K. Forsteriana—THATCH-LEAF PALM. The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of **K. Belmoreana**. Stems often of a reddish cast.

48 inches, 6 characterized leaves, 7-inch pots..	\$5.00	
36 inches, 6 characterized leaves 6-inch pots..	3.00	
30 inches, 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots..	1.50	
24 to 30 in., 5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots..	1.00	
20 to 24 ins., 4 to 5 char. leaves, 4-in. pots..	.50	

K. Forsteriana—Made-up plants:

3 in a pot, 30 to 36 inches, 8-inch pots.....	4.00	
3 in a pot, 20 to 24 inches, 6-inch pots.....	2.00	

*LATANIA BORBONICA

CHINESE FAN-PALM

30 to 36 inches, 8 to 10 characterized leaves, 8-inch pots	\$2.50	Each.
24 to 30 inches, 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 6-inch pots	1.50	\$12.50
20 to 24 inches, 6 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	1.00	8.00
18 to 20 inches, 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots .....	.75	6.00
15 to 18 inches, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots .....	.50	4.00
12 to 15 inches, 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots .....	.35	3.00

The most popular of all the fan-leaved Palms. Desirable for all decorative purposes.

PANDANUS

SCREW PINE

Among the foliage plants for home decoration, and especially for use for fern-pans and table ornaments, none are more desirable than Pandanus. They are easily managed and thrive best in a soil composed partly of good loam and old cow manure. Water freely during summer, but keep plants moderately moist only during winter, as too much water at that season, and when plants are dormant, will cause them to decay. They should be kept under high temperature during winter.

Pandanus utilis. With spiny, recurved green leaves, which assume a screw-like character. This is the most valuable for general purposes, either for vases or specimen plants.

Each. 10	
15 to 18 inches, 5-inch pots.....	\$1.00
12 to 15 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.75
10 to 12 inches, 4-inch pots.....	.50

P. Veitchii—VARIEGATED SCREW PINE. Leaves 2 feet long, broader than *Pandanus utilis* and slightly recurved, spiny, dark green in center and margined with broad bands of white, a most attractive and decorative plant for the house. Each.

Specimen plants, 12 inches, 4-inch pots.....	\$1.00
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GREENHOUSE MANAGEMENT. By L. R. Taft. This book forms an almost indispensable companion volume to "Greenhouse Construction." Illustrated. 382 pages. Cloth, \$1.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS, AND HOW TO GROW THEM. By I. M. Powell. A complete manual of instruction in the growing of the Queen of Autumn in the garden border and for specimen plants and blooms under glass. Illustrated. \$1.21.



*Latania Borbonica

*PHOENIX

THE DATE PALM

A most valuable genus for conservatory cultivation here and for open ground further south. Most of the varieties stand a temperature of 25 degrees. They make handsome plants for decorative purposes, being of robust and rapid growth.

Phoenix Canariensis. One of the hardiest of the Date Palms. Foliage narrow and graceful. Very valuable for outdoor decoration. Perfectly hardy in middle Florida. Grows to a large size.

Each. 10

15 to 18 inches, from 4-inch pots..	\$0.50	\$4.00
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P. Leonensis. (P. Spinosa.) With deep, sharp-pointed pinnae. A beautiful variety.

Each. 10

15 to 18 inches, from 4-inch pots..	\$0.50	\$4.00
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P. reclinata. A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth. Of great decorative merit. Glossy, dark green foliage. The most valuable of all the Phoenix.

Each. Per 10

24 to 30 inches, several characterized leaves, 6-inch pots	\$1.00
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20 to 24 inches, several characterized leaves, 5-inch pots

.75 \$6.00

18 to 20 inches, 3 to 4 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots50	4.00
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P. rupicola. This is the most graceful of all the Phoenix. It has wide-spreading, arching pinnate leaves, broadly lance-shaped in outline, with long, narrow pinnae. Dwarf habit.

Each. 10

20 to 24 inches, with 5 to 6 ch characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	\$1.00
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18 to 20 inches, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots75
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12 to 15 inches, 2 to 3 characterized leaves, 4-inch pots50	\$4.00
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Our Popular Special Collection of Palms

These special collections are of good value and have never yet failed to please the purchaser. We will supply the following collections of Palms, selection to be left with us.

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants, 12 to 18 ins. high \$3.00

10 varieties, 3-year-old plants, 18 to 24 ins. high 6.00

10 varieties, 4 to 5-year-old plants, 20 to 30 inches high 8.00

Those unfamiliar with Palms will do well to allow us to select for them, as our experience enables us to send out plants which will be most hardy and effective, and show the greatest distinction in any location.

VINES AND HOW TO GROW THEM. By William McCollom. Dealing with these delightful climbing and trailing plants for the adornment of trellis, pillar and wall, with suggestive directions. Illustrated from photographs. \$1.21.

LAWNS AND HOW TO MAKE THEM. By Leonard Barron.) For the first time the subject of lawn seed mixtures is set forth and explained. 32 photographs. \$1.21.

ROSES

Field-grown Roses are our specialty in the ornamental line. We annually purchase all of the new varieties of seeming merit and give them a careful test for not less than two years, and retain only those of merit; therefore, our patrons can rest assured that our selection includes only the best varieties.

Owing to the freeze of April 15th, our list of Roses is somewhat short, but in addition to the varieties catalogued we can supply a few plants of some forty or fifty additional varieties. These are not listed, the quantity of each being too limited to warrant cataloguing.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing.

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

WHEN PLANTING, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

PRUNING. After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

WE FREQUENTLY receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state the flowers produced on their roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

INSECTS. For aphis, thrips and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap.

FOR ROSE-SLUG, spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose-leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

MILDEW. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

FOR OPEN-GROUND CULTIVATION.

All the Roses in This Collection Are Ever-Blooming, Except Those Specially Noted.

Prices, general collection of best varieties:	Each	10	100
Purchaser's selection.....	\$.25	\$2.50	\$20.00
Our selection, in 25 or 50 varieties.....		2.00	15.00

BOURBON, CHINA, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID NOISETTE, HYBRID TEA, POLYANTHA and TEA ROSES.

Alfred Colomb. H.P. Bright red; large; globular.

Anna de Diesbach. H.P. Clear carmine-pink; very large; free bloomer.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert LeVavasseur). P. This new Rose is of dwarf habit, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. Flowers produced in clusters; color dark crimson, similar to Crimson Rambler. It is perfectly hardy and stated to be free from mildew. At the approach of cold weather the plants can be lifted, potted off, and brought in the house, where they will bloom throughout the winter. We offer strong, own-root and budded plants at 50 cents.

Bessie Brown. H.T. A vigorous upright grower; flowers of good form, large size, creamy white, very fragrant. A free bloomer. A new variety.

Boule de Neige. (Ball of Snow.) H.P. Pure white, medium size, fine form and very free bloomer.

Bride. T. Variable; white tinged blush and at times silvery rose; a fine flower, but not constant.

Bridesmaid. T. The most popular Pink Tea rose grown. A beautiful shade of bright pink. An improvement on Catherine Mermet, of which it is a sport.

Clothilde Soupert. P. Flowers 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Coquette de Lyon. T. Pale yellow; free bloomer.

Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). T. Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

Etoile de Lyon. T. Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. H.P. Large; full; velvety crimson; very fragrant.

Francois Levet. H.P. A vigorous grower, free bloomer, flowers well-formed, cherry red.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Fiery red; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise. H.P. Full white; base of petals very light canary-yellow; very large.

Glory of Brussels (Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles.) H.P. Very large, fine form; deep amaranth purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark roses.

Golden Gate. T. Buds long and pointed, opening into a well-shaped flower of creamy-white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

Helen Gould (Balduin). T. Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

Hermosa. B. A fine old variety, perpetual bloomer, flowers very double, of a bright shade of pink.

Ivory. T. Ivory-white.

John Hopper. H.P. Bright rose, with carmine center.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. Creamy-white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best White Tea grown.

Killarney. H.T. A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant, silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts. 50 cents.

Louis Richard. T. Coppery-rose with deeper center, good.

Magna charta. H.P. Bright, rosy-carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet. T. Coral-pink, beautifully shaded rose.

Margaret Dickson. H.P. Fine rose, vigorous grower, flower white, tinted flesh near the center.

Marie Pavie. P. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardy in the northern states.

Strong, field-grown plants..... \$10.00 per 100

Marie Van Houtte. T. Creamy-white, outer petals flushed rose. Fine.

Mme. Camille. T. Rosy-salmon; very large; free-bloomer.

Mme. Carolina Kuster. T. White, orange-yellow at center.

Mme. Francisca Kruger. T. A fine rose, coppery-yellow, shaded with peach.

Mme. Lombard. T. Bright rose; large; full; fragrant.

Mme. Plantier. H.N. Pure white; medium size. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Deep rose; immense size; extra fine.

Princess Vera. T. Cream, bordered rose. An exquisitely beautiful flower.

Safrano. T. Deep fawn, changing to light fawn when fully expanded.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere. H.T. Bright red carmine, long bud, very profuse bloomer.

Vick's Caprice. H.P. Light clear pink, striped white and carmine.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. T. Bright rose, tinted darker, dark rose center; free bloomer.

White Maman Cochet. T. Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. Extra fine sort.

Yellow Cochet. T. A form of Maman Cochet, with light yellow flowers.

CLIMBING ROSES—Own Roots

Banksia Fortunei. Vigorous climber; flowers pure white; medium; wood more or less thorny. Blooms in clusters in the spring only.

Banksia White. Flowers somewhat smaller than **B. Fortunei**, produced in immense quantities in small clusters. Strong-growing climber.

Banksia Yellow. Same as **B. White**, except flowers are yellow. Very conspicuous.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of Climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a hybrid of *Wichuriana* and *Madame Gabriel Luizet*. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink color. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable new climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes.

Each 10 100
Strong, field-grown plants..... \$0.25 \$2.00 \$15.00

Elie de Beauvillain. Soft rose, Salmon center; vigorous-grower; very good.

Lamarque. N. Pure white, fine old climber.

Marie Guillot. T. White, slightly tinted lemon, large, well-shaped. A fine climber.

Meteor, Climbing. Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous-grower and profuse bloomer.

Philadelphia. This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the hybrid perpetual Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper, brighter and more intense crimson; flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry-red; good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber.

Solfatare. Light canary-yellow. Vigorous climber.

Souvenir de la Malmaison. A climbing form of this popular old variety. Large, very full, flesh. A vigorous grower and continuous bloomer. A magnificent Rose.

Wichuriana. (The Memorial Rose.) Almost evergreen; flowers small, single white; of trailing habit. Beautiful for planting on slopes and terraces, which it soon covers with a mass of bright green foliage.

Woodland Margaret. White; vigorous climber.

Wooten. Bright magenta red, richly shaded crimson; very double and fine climber.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK

Price of plants, budded low, 35c each, \$3 for 10; when selection is left to us, \$25 per 100, or \$12.50 for 50.

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

BOURBON, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID TEA and TEA ROSES—BUDDED.

Augustine Guinoisneau. (White LeFrance.) H.T. Large white, tinted Rose.

Baron de Rothschild. H.P. Large; cupped; clear pink. A beautiful Rose.

Clio. H.P. Flesh, center shaded pink; large; globular; vigorous grower.

Coquette des Alpes. H.N. White, tinged blush; cup form; very free bloomer. A desirable white Rose.

Fisher Holmes. H.P. An improved General Jacqueminot. Large; full; brilliant crimson-scarlet. An excellent Rose.

Frau Karl Druschkii. H.P. Flowers very large, snow-white; strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. 50 cts.

Jubilee. H.T. Bright red, shading to velvety crimson; fragrant; very free bloomer.

La France. H.T. One of the best-known Roses. Silver peach; excellent; weak grower.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H.T. One of the best newer Roses. Of LaFrance type, but clear large; free bloomer. A great favorite where *l. v.* is.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. H.P. Satiny rose; large; full; fragrant. A popular sort.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large; good form; fragrant; free bloomer.

Marshal P. Wilder. H.P. Cherry-carmine; free bloomer. Fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H.P. Rich dark maroon. Very fine.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

CLIMBING NOISETTE and CLIMBING TEA ROSES—BUDDED.

Devoniensis, Climbing. White, flesh center.

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